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OPEN LETTER

SOME COLD FACTS.

To Hon. George B. Cortelyou, Chairman of the National Republican Committee—

My Dear Mr. Cortelyou:—What is your opinion of the dastardly and cowardly assaults upon colored citizens in Atlanta, Ga.? Just think of it! Colored citizens killed without cause or provocation, or even without the semblance of a just cause. Instead of sending warships to Cuba to prevent the independence of the Cuban people, don't you think it would be wise for the President to order an immediate investigation of the killing of innocent colored citizens by a Georgia mob? Is this the result of the President's recent visit South, Mr. Cortelyou? I have neither heard nor have I read an expression from you, my dear Mr. Cortelyou in defense of a race in whom you have heretofore manifested so much interest.

Will you kindly tell me what the President means? Is he a Republican or Democrat? Ex-President Grover Cleveland, although small in some things would not sanction the wholesale massacre of colored citizens by his silence. Many of our representative colored men are cowards and office seekers, Mr. Cortelyou, hence you will not obtain from them an expression of their disapproval. The colored office holders, without an exception, will keep their mouths closed. Our colored leadership of today is of an apologetic character. This leadership does all of its talking behind closed doors and key holes, tightly stuffed. I have no faith, Mr. Cortelyou in our present colored leadership. Many of them are full of vanity and imagine that they see their own importance in a looking glass.

This is not what I desire to tell you, Mr. Cortelyou,. Something of more importance, at this time, is in my mind. You know Ex-Recorder H. P. Cheatham of North Carolina? Of course you do. Do you remember that you informed him that he should be taken care of after his unjust removal from the office of Recorder of Deeds? President Roosevelt, Mr. Cortelyou, told Ex-Senator Pritchard and Mr. Cheatham himself that he would be taken care of by the administration. Why hasn't it been done, Mr. Cortelyou? Do you know how humble he was to you and the President when he could have struck a blow of political independence. Had Mr. Cheatham taken the advice of the Editor of The Bee and others he would have been a recognized political factor in North Carolina today. Mr. Cheatham was sincere; he was grateful to his friends and loyal to the administration. He made a good recorder and at no time was he false to his trust. The coming fall election will soon be over, and just what part the colored voter will take is left to be seen. I believe in the theory of Mr. Hearst. I admire his platform. The colored voter should support men and not party. The colored voter has enough of parties. I mean the two great political parties. There is nothing in them for him, Mr. Cortelyou. All you care for the colored man is for him to be your messenger and servant. If you think more of him let it be shown.

AMERICAN PREJUDICE.

I see that Mr. Taft, the President's choice for President is in Cuba. Palma will agree to anything Mr. Taft does. Both are free of American prejudice and the sentiment is about to permeate the Island. The blacks will oppose it, Mr. Cortelyou. Wherever the Americans are their prejudices may be found. The blacks in Cuba are different from the American colored men. The white man in America might as well conclude now that the colored man is tired of American oppression and the injustice of the administration. I beg leave to ask you, Mr. Cortelyou, is it the intention of the administration to continue its play of tweedle dee and tweedle dum. Ten millions or more of colored citizens in this country and all that they can point to, under a Republican administration are two offices, one Recorder of Deeds and a bureau office known as the register of the treasury. These two insignificant offices must satisfy ten millions of colored people and they are told that no more is coming to them. The incumbent of these two offices are satisfied to be sure, while the other millions must look upon the instruments and compare the names of the two incumbents and decide who writes his name better. Register Vernon is in Ohio extolling the virtues of the administraton and the great deeds of the President and his charge up San Juan Hill. He will say nothing of the President's rebuke of those brave soldiers and the valor they displayed in saving the President's life. Register Vernon will forget all about this. Recorder Dancy, Mr. Cortelyou, will tell the colored voter that your chief is the greatest man since Lincoln. All office holders and office seekers will shout, but the sensible voter will do something of the kind. The colored voter, Mr. Cortelyou, is thinking as I am thinking and if any of these hot air orators tell you otherwise just come to the conclusion that they are endeavoring to hold jobs.

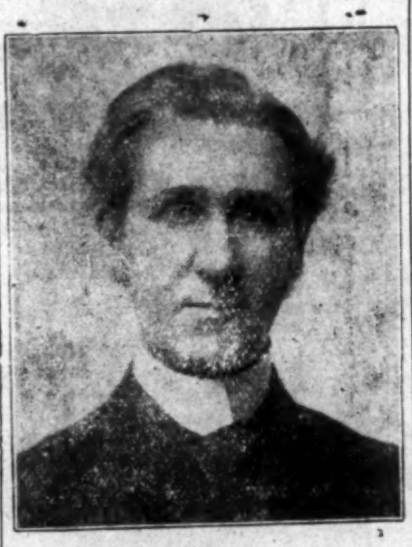
Register Lyons is thinking right, Mr. Cortelyou. He is no longer register of the Treasury. He now says that the country is in a deplorable condition. Now if he had told the President these things while he was register of the treasury the Republicans of Georgia would follow him today. Ex-Register Lyons rendered greater service to the Republican party two years ago than all the colored men at that time in the field. He saw nothing good in certain Republican managers. And why should he, Mr. Cortelyou? Captain Lyons was loyal to the party and true to the white employees in his office. He always promoted them in preference to his colored employees. Just before Mr. Roosevelt was nominated, Capt. Lyons was sent for and told by the President that he wanted a man by the name of Johnson elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention and if he could not elect him, he wanted to know it. Captain Lyons informed the President, Mr. Cortelyou, that this particular Southern white man never affiliated with the Republican party, hence he was *persona non grata*. Notwithstanding the honest and loyal captain carried out the reqtest of your chief. Have you read *The Republican Campaign Book?*

In its reference to the colored voter, Mr. Cortelyou, he is told what an enemy the Democratic party is to him and what a friend the Republican is and has been to the colored voter; but promises nothing, not even the carrying out of the principles of the last National Republican platform. In my next, dear Mr. Cortelyou, I shall endeavor to review some of the broken promises of our party, and until then believe me to be

Yours truly,
The Editor.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY OPENS.

The Academic departments of Howard University opened on last Wednesday morning. There was the largest attendance on any opening day in the history of the university. The appearance of the newly elected president was greeted with round after round of applause. He made a stirring address to the students and faculty in the Andrew Rankin Chapel at the noon day exercises. The address abounded in the highest educational aims and ideals and students and teachers alike were captivated by the power and charm of his eloquence.



PRESIDENT THIRKIELD.

President Thirkield comes with a sustained record of consecration and success in lines of work for which the University stands. Great things are expected of the University under his administration.

DENOUNCE LYNCHING.

Colored Baptist Ministers Also Condemn Negro Rapists.

At a meeting of the National Negro Baptist Preachers' Union of Washington and vicinity, held yesterday in the parlor of the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W., resolutions were adopted condemning the mob violence by the whites upon innocent negroes and also condemning assaults upon white women by negroes, characterized as "the dual crimes in Atlanta, which disgrace our Christian nation."

It was requested by the union that the colored people shall assemble in their churches October 7 and offer prayers for a peaceful solution of the race problem. Rev. Simon P. Drew presided and Rev. A. E. Strother acted as secretary.

BALTIMORE & OHIO EXCURSION.

Sunday, September 30, $1.00 Harpers Ferry and Martinsburg and return; $1.35 Berkley Springs and return; $2.00 Cumberland and return.

Special train leaves Washington at 8.05 A. M.

What I Saw And Heard

It would have done you some good to have been at the residence of Attorney Jones last Wednesday night. The streets were lined with Shiloh members, receiving their instructions preparatory to the onslaught on the enemy last evening. It was an enthusiastic crowd with a determination to vindicate their pastor and put to flight the alleged conspirators.

The Commissioners have frightened Judge Millaroy and now he lets no guilty man escape. Those people who are brought to the court now for keeping a dirty yard had better come prepared or go to the work house.

David L. Stewart is preparing to knock out our funeral directors. He is building a large double four-story business place. It will be one of the largest undertaker's establishments in the city. Mr. Stewart deserves great credit for his enterprise and perseverance.

My friend, Mr. James H. Winslaw, has been sued. I hope the matter can be adjusted in a manner that will be satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Dr. J. E. Sheppard, of North Carolina, received a great oration in Toledo, O., last week.

It is ordained that some people don't intend to work.

There was a love feast last week at the offices of Attorney A. W. Scott and Mr. Douglass P. Syphax. There were liquid refreshments in abundance. Lawyer Scott admitted to Booker Syphax that he was in the wrong that caused tears to flow from the eyes of the banker. The repast was so large that the friends of both parties concluded that a marriage had taken place.

Attorney Scott has been drinking Moxie for several days to enable his nerves to get in a condition to undergo the test that took place .

Douglass invited his friend to take a drive behind his imported trotter. It is said that Douglas has a royal trotter that could make Bob Keys in four hours by the watch. Douglass is a good-natured fellow and he is excusable when he happens to lose his head.

There is no place for the accommodation of ladies at the police court. They are compelled to stand in the hall with the motley crowd that daily assembles. It is hoped that the new court will be finished in a few months, then there will be plenty of room for everybody.

There will no doubt be a division among the colored Masons. The professional men in both organizatons are greatly displeased at the manner in ored Masons have no respect for their professional men I am at a loss to know who have. There are two great Masonic bodies in this city and neither has any confidence in their professional men. It is to be regretted that ignorance should rule in these organizations. I am not surprised that white Masons don't desire to affiliate with colored Masons. They have no confidence in themselves. Well, we shall see what we shall see. There is a great deal of indignation in both orders.

Fairplay.

TWO TEETH.

From the Baptist Rival.

A baby with two teeth was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fails of our city, 11th inst. Mother and babe are doing well.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Cole and Johnson are adding more laurels to their crown of success. The people of Texas are loud in their praise.

Black Patti is also holding her own in the State of Texas, and all the people try to hear her.

Register Vernon is given credit in the Topeka Plaindealer for having said that "Kansas is God's country."

The Life Insurance Independent of August contains a lengthy and instructive article on "The Power Behind the Throne." The article is well worth the reading by all who are in any way interested in the insurance business, or any who may not approve of their methods.

The Fall Type Founder is out and contains valuable information about cleaning out and replenishing one's office.

The October number of McCall's magazine is replete with some of the most stunning styles, for all ages, and the reading matter of the highest class.

GEN. THOS. H. ANDERSON

It is authentically reported that the National Baptist Convention held at Memphis, Tenn., was one of the most successful of the twenty-six annual sessions.

Dr. J. H. N. Warring, formerly connected with our District Schools, is receiving praise for his work as principal of the Baltimore High Schools.

held in Philadelphia, Mr. A. W. Sears of this city was elected Guide.

Baltimore lost one its best teachers in the death of Miss Sedonia Webb.

We extend to the Christian Index our sympathy relative to the attack upon Mr. Edward Meek, the foreman, by one of the printers. To be foreman thirteen years speaks well for Mr. Meeks.

Lawyer J. T. Newsom passed through the city on his way to Hamilton, Va., where he addressed the Emancipation Association.

It is said that the Sultan of Turkey is suffering from cancer of the kidneys, which is incurable.

At Hongkong Americans and Europeans have contributed $2000 and the Chinese $25,000 to a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the typhoon.

Two herds of cattle in the county of Frederick, Md., have developed Texas fever and have been quarantined by the State veterinary board.

The plant of the Central City Planing and Lumber Mills at Macon, Ga., was destroyed by fire last week.

Six families at Pittsburg, Pa., were poisoned by eating cakes, the product of a bake shop. It is said that roach powder had dropped from a shelf in the bakery into a barrel of sugar.

Geo. F. Schaefer, 16 years old, who acted as lawyer for himself when arraigned in the Juvenile Court, charged with larceny, was sent to the reform school.

While Governor General Sollohub was walking in one of the streets of Riga last Saturday a bomb was thrown at him from a window.

John F. Weissner, president of the J. F. Weissner Brewing Company of Baltimore, died last week of Bright's disease.

President A. J. Cassatt of the Pennsylvania Railroad was confined to his home last week at Haverford, Pa., from an attack of whooping cough.

Mr. Jesse Lawson favors the re-election of Senator Dryden as Senator from New Jersey.

On account of the absence of Secretary Taft and Assistant Secretary Bacon the meeting of the executive committee of the Red Cross, which was called for last Tuesday, was postponed until October 1st.

The American legation at Stockholm had a narrow escape from being blown up by the Finnish revolutionists who were arrested at Stockholm September 22nd.

Speaker Joseph Cannon and Representative James E. Watson of Indiana spent last Tuesday visiting Kansas City, Mo.

Smith College at Northampton, Mass., was damaged this week by fire to the amount of $7,000. Partly covered by insurance.

Whitney D. Barrett, a police officer at Penacook, N. H., shot and killed Miss Julia Chadwick, daughter of John Chadwick, a prominent citizen, last Tuesday in the vestibule of an electric car. Jealousy was said to be the motive for the deed.

It is said that Secretary Root will not join the peace commission in Havana.

It is expected that Mayor Weaver of Philadelphia is about to resign and retire to private life, being tired of the job.

The Duke of Fitz-James died last Monday at the Chateau de Montjustin, department of the Haute-Saone, Paris.

It is said that during the long history of Westminster Abbey only two royal tombs have been opened, those of Edward I. and James I.

The Democrats of New Hampshire nominated Nathan C. Jameson of Antrim as their candidate for governor at the state convention held at Concord this week.

The dark-skinned citizens of Cumberland, Md., held a very large celebration of emancipation in that city last Tuesday.

Judge Frank Campbell, assistant attorney general for the State Department, has been appointed to one of the most important offices in the Grand Army of the Republic, that of judge advocate general.

The Diet of Brunswick, Prussia, have adopted a resolution asking the imperial chancellor, Prince Von Buelow, as president of the Imperial Bundesrath, to take suitable steps to settle the controversy over the crown of Brunswick.

Order of Nobles of the M. S. recently

At the annual session of the A. E. A.

Several of the Italian officers of the Italian cruiser Fieramosca, now lying off Washington, visited the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., this week.

It is said that seventy millions of people in Europe wear wooden shoes.

The City Hall is now being renovated and cleaned on the exterior and interior.

Commissioner Macfarland has notified the superintendent of police of the action of Division 160, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in complaining of the conduct of the police upon tht occasion of the railroad accident at Md. ave. and 6th street some time ago.

Charlemagne Tower, American ambassador to Germany arrived at New York on the steamer Kronprinz last Tuesday from Bremen.

The tenth annual convention of the American League of municipalities opened at Chicago last Wednesday.

Kaarie Luote, chief of Finland Red Guard, a revolutionary military organization, was arrested this week.

A meeting of the bar association of the District of Columbia was held last Monday evening at the city hall to take action in the matter of recommending a candidate for the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Duell of the District Court of Appeals.

Milton D. Purdy, assistant to Attorney General Moody, has returned to his desk at the Department of Justice, after a trip to England and the continent.

The Pike centennial celebration, commemorating the discovery of Pike's Peak by the man whose name it bears, opened ta Colorado Springs, Col., last Monday.

A typhoon ocurred in the Philippines south of Manila last week. Not much damage was done.

The trades congress in convention at Victoria, B. C., last week, with delegates from all parts of Canada, decided to form an independent labor party to enter federal and local politics.

It is thought that several anarchists are on their way to Copenhagen to carry out a plot to murder the Dowager Czarina, the Czar's mother, and Grand Duke Michael, who are at Copenhagen.

Howard University opened last Wednesday with Dr. Wilbur P. Thirkield as its new president.

Houdini, who has been giving exhibitions of jail-breaking at Chase's, refuses to be fastened in a steel box made to be used as burglar proof casing for a coffin. His reason for refusing is that the box would look too grewsome on the stage. This box is fastened by ten locks.

Continued to page four.

NORMAL SCHOOL

There are two or three erroneous impressions prevailing concerning appointments from the Normal Classes, which cause uncalled for censure of some actions of the Board of Education. In the first place there is nothing in the Acts, Rules and Regulations requiring appointments to be made in numerical order. It has been the custom to do so, but it is not prescribed. Secondly, there is a proviso that although the term of a class remains alive only between July 1 of one year and June 30 of the succeeding year, yet each class must have twenty appointments; from this it follows necessarily that if a class has not received that number in its period it must be made up to them before the next class comes into consideration. Understanding these corrections will explain what has puzzled some and caused criticism from more, concerning a few late appointments. This class of '05 ad really thirty vacancies occurring in its life period, of which it received but thirteen; thirteen of them were wrongfully given to the class of '04 and four left unfilled by the old Board at its death. The seven places compulsory were filled on the 14th inst, leaving '05 still in justice entitled to ten more places, which it is expected they will receive in connection with (not to the exclusion of) the class of 06. There is not the least reason to doubt but that in its year the class of '06 will receive all to which it is entitled, with but a very slight delay in the start. An additional reason for not recognizing the numerical order of the class of '05 lies in the fact that it was unanimously condemned by the old board as utterly unreliable because of the methods used in making it up, which, they said, were absolutely wrong, and contrary to the rules.

For the reasons given the appointments were made by selection. As under the present management, it will never again occur that a list will be made up in the manner of the list of '05, it is not at all probable there will ever be another departure from custom forced in justice upon the board.

A NEW CAMPAIGN BOOK.

Editor Bee:—The Republican Inter-State League has just issued from the press a supplementary Republican textbook for the Congressional campaign of 1906.

For uniqueness, originality and finish, it surpasses anything hitherto attempted. It contains splendid half tone cuts of the President, Vice-President, Speaker of the House, the Chairman and Secretary of the Republican Congression Committee, several members of the cabinet, the Senate, Register of the Treasury W. T. Vernon, Collector of Customs John H. Deveaux of Savannah, Ga., and Gen. Robert Smalls, Collector of the Port of Beaufort, S. C., and other distinguished men, together with sketches of them and extracts from their most recent speeches.

This work has been in preparation for some time and is prepared with the utmost care. It is one of the most valuable and important political contributions that has ever been placed in the hands of the colored voters. Indeed we doubt if such a valuable document of the kind has been issued heretofore;- so full of information and carefully compiled statistics, showing the importance and relative strength of the colored voter in the northern, western and border states.

The authors of this book, Messrs. Wm. H. Sykes and H. A. Clarke, have displayed exceptional political sagacity and rare literary talent in the preparation of this work. No young men are better equipped for this important duty than they, both of whom are students of a high order and are well informed upon all lines touching the politics of this country, and the task of furnishing the voters with this valuable information could have fallen into better hands.

In point of literary finish it is a gem and should be in the hands of every colored voter throughout the country; for it will do much to cement the colored voters in support of Republican candidates.

These young men are to be commended and congratulated for the interest they manifest in the success of the party and the advancement of the race along all lines political.

Geo. C. Smith.

REGISTER VERNON.

There is no truth in the story that has been circulated throughout the country that there is a difference between himself and his deputy register, Mr. C. F. Adams. Mr. Vernon and his deputy are on the best of terms and both think and speak well of each other. Mr. Adams has been given more authority by Register Vernon than any deputy has ever had.

READ THE BEE.

WOMAN ASTRONOMER

MRS. FLEMING HAS DISCOVERED SIX OUT OF NINE NEW STARS.

Is Curator of the Astro-Photographic Library of Harvard Observatory and Has Achieved a National Reputation.

Boston.—Since the days of Caroline Herschel and Maria Mitchell, no woman has played so important a part in the astronomical world as Williamina Paton Fleming, a native of Dundee, Scotland, but by naturalization and adoption an American citizen.

Although it is a generally accepted fact that within the last 25 years women have done important work in scientific fields of labor, very few people know, perhaps, that they are now doing work, not only in the line of research, but also as discoverers.

To this class Mrs. Fleming belongs more properly, as she discovered six of the nine new stars during the last 15 years.

In the Harvard college observatory, which stands foremost in certain lines of work, and whose influence is felt all over Europe, 17 of the 40 assistants employed are women, among them Williamina Paton Fleming holds the position of curator of the famous astro-photgraphic library of the observatory.

This position is as unique as the library itself, for in the 250 years of Harvard's history no other woman has ever received an official appointment from the university corporation. The Harvard library is the only one of its kind in the world. Here Mrs. Fleming has the entire charge of over 200,000 plates, all of which she examines and discusses with her assistants. These plates are the complete record of the sky for every year since 1890, and partial records of the year 1886.

MRS. W. P. FLEMING.
(Woman Who Plays an Important Part in the Astronomical World.)

In the course of examining these plates Mrs. Fleming has discovered a large number of variables and confirmed the discovery of several new stars. By her zeal and skill the number of known stars whose spectrum is of the third type has been increased from 1,000 to 3,000, while the rare class of fifth type stars has been raised from 16 to 57.

Mrs. Fleming has also discovered over 200 new, valuable stars, by means of the bright hydrogen lines in their specters, and has been able to prove their variability in each case from the photographic charts of the same regions.

In 1890 she announced, from its spectrum, that a certain star in the constellation of Cygnus was variable, and (among other achievements) has the distinguished honor of being the first discoverer of the planetary nebulae, by means of photography.

A number of new stars have been discovered during the last 15 years, and six of them are Mrs. Fleming's discoveries—Nova Persii, No. 1; Nova Normae,, Nova Carinae, Nova Centauri, Nova Sagittaru and Nova Aquilae—a brilliant record. Beside all of her routine work, this remarkable woman finds time to edit the Annals of the Observatory, to contribute articles to various astronomical journals, and to do computation of mountain heights for the Appalachian club.

It is interesting to know that the strain of intellectual and scientific pursuits has not destroyed that other side—the purely feminine side—of her life.

"Ah! I don't mind housework, and I can cook as good a little dinner as half of the women installed in our kitchens. I'm never scared if the maid is sulky or threatens to give notice."

This is something of a surprise from a woman who has written of woman: "While we cannot maintain that in everything she is man's equal, yet in many fields of work her patience, perseverance and methods make her his superior."

When she was first made "Fellow" of a certain scientific society, the clerk was greatly embarassed in filling out the certificate and laboriously rubbing out the word "Fellow," and substituting "member" in its place. This, however, was corrected by the person in authority and now Williamina Paton Fleming, fellow of so and so, no longer looks curious.

Certainly the "modern woman" in science has found an honorable as well as conspicuous place among the world of scientists and astronomers in the person of Williamina Fleming, writer and discoverer.

MONUMENT TO ENGLAND'S DEAD

Impressive Memorial Erected to Heroes of Waterloo.

Unlike the United States, by which battlefields are preserved and monuments erected to the heroes who fell for their cause, England is never in a hurry to honor her dead. The monuments erected on the battlefield of Waterloo are, with few exceptions, Belgian, German or French. Now England has been asked by Count Louis Cavens, owner of the farm of Mont. St. Jean, to buy it and turn it into a park or historic museum in memory of Waterloo. But England wants none of it. The count has written some frantic letters to the London papers and there has been an anaemic subscription list, but they avail nothing. Besides, Englishmen have delved into records, and find the farm was not part of the field of Waterloo, but was the headquarters of the medical division and a long way in rear of the action.

Figure of Britain Mourning Her Lost Legions.

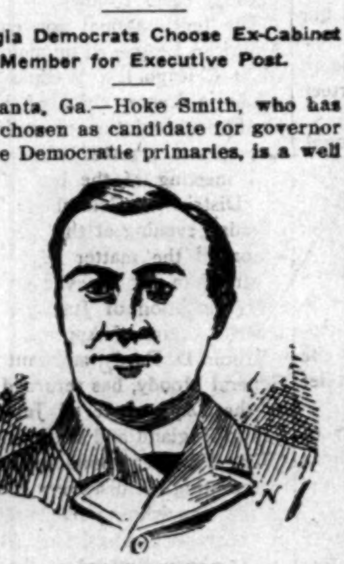
A really magnificent monument, however, has been erected recently to the British officers and men who fell at the great battle of 1815. It is not on the field of Waterloo, but in the cemetery of Evere, on the outskirts of Brussels. The monument is at the entrance of the cemetery. It consists of a large stone sarcophagus covered with a great cross. Over this tomb is the British flag in bronze, apparently ruffled by the wind. At the head stands a giant figure of Britania, her head bowed in woe. Around the tomb are three huge dying lions and between their figures, in seemingly abandoned piles, are broken guns and acoutrements, uniforms and the general debris of battle.

Bronze shields and slabs on the tomb record the names and regiments and heroes alike. At the back a flight of stone steps leads into the tomb. All the bodies possible were gathered from the field of Waterloo and interred in this tomb, the ground for which was given by the city of Brussels. It is an imposing monument and a magnificent piece of sculpture; in fact, one of the best of the Belgian sculptor, Count de Lalaing. The Americans who visit Brussels this year should not miss it.

HOKE SMITH FOR GOVERNOR.

Georgia Democrats Choose Ex-Cabinet Member for Executive Post.

Atlanta, Ga.—Hoke Smith, who has been chosen as candidate for governor by the Democratic primaries, is a well known attorney, who formerly was the owner of the Atlanta Journal, which newspaper he controlled from 1887 until 1898. Mr. Smith was secretary of the interior under President Cleveland, serving for three years and resigning the position in 1896. He was born in Newton, N. C., in 1855, was privately educated by his father, who was president of Catawba college, and at the age of 17 he moved to this state. For a time he taught school, meanwhile studying law, and after his admission to the bar he began practice in this city, which has been his home for several years. He was but 18 years old when he was admitted to the bar.



HOKE SMITH.
(Prominent Georgian Nominated by the Democrats for Governor.)

A RUNAWAY MOUNTAIN

UNUSUAL TASK IN COLORADO PUZZLING ENGINEERS.

Great Mass of Earth Sliding Down Hill, and They Know No Way to Stop It—Freaks of the Landslide.

Golden, Col.—Any one who knows of a good way in which to snub a sliding mountain can sell his knowledge on favorable terms to the Colorado & Southern railroad.

A mile from Golden is a spur of the Rockies known as North Table mountain. It rears a square head something like a quarter of a mile into the atmosphere, and is a pretty husky sort of mountain, taken all in all.

Recently a portion of it has taken to sliding, and the railroad people have found it necessary to keep a force of a hundred men busy shoveling the mountain dirt off the tracks. So far they have been able to keep ahead of the slide, but even with the aid of a steam shovel the task is a difficult one.

A quarter of the way up the mountain runs a flume through which are conducted the waters of Clear creek over into the farmers' irrigated lands to the west. On one slope lower down is the Golden smelter. Below the ditch and above the smelter runs the highway, and bordering this are farms.

Engineers say that the cause is an unusual one. Far down in the ground is a stratum of hard, dry potters' clay, smooth as glass, and the great weight of the earth resting upon it is simply causing the mass to move slowly down toward the level.

It is scarcely an avalanche, as in the mountains this term is understood to represent a sudden slide of great masses of earth. The only difference is that this mountain is moving with almost imperceptible speed, about ten feet a day.

The county officers have already expended thousands in trying to keep the road in passable condition. In the last week the road has dropped four or five feet in some places, while other portions are twisted and heaped up. It has become necessary to put up fence rail barricades at night, inasmuch as no one knows what will happen within an hour.

The slide started below the level of the ditch, which has not yet been affected. Up above on the mountain side are a number of springs, and these are supposed to furnish the solvent which causes the earth to slip. The side of the mountain is torn and seamed with great fissures.

At points these are eight or ten feet wide, giving the appearance of an earthquake. Every few minutes, in some spot, there is a loosening of the overhanging earth, a dull thud and new fissures appear on the mountain side, with a fence gone here and a part of the road there.

The smelter was thought to be in danger of joining in the slide, but the work done by the railroad men has so far protected it. These men say that they cannot think of any way of solving the problem, but to keep right on moving away the dirt as fast as it comes, and carrying the mountain away piecemeal on the trains.

On the south slope James Taylor had a fine orchard. Trees, earth and all have been corralled in the slide, and the orchard is several hundred feet further down the mountain than it originally was. Taylor whimsically asserts that if it keeps on moving he will have a hard time agreeing with his next neighbor in whom title to the orchard rests.

The earth has slipped down upon the dwelling of William Carpenter, another farmer, and has torn away a corner of the house. The residence is built at the bottom of a sharp slope, with a two-foot foundation under the upper part and a six-foot on the lower. Carpenter has braced the house with a dozen upright beams, but it is unlikely that he will be able to save it.

Another house that was situated 40 feet from the foot of the mountain now has the mass of earth at its back door. The barn on Ole Peterson's farm was formerly about 50 feet from the house. The moving earth has not affected the house, but the barn is 150 feet away now, and there is a big chasm between it and the house, which Peterson has been compelled to bridge.

Sheds Skin Annually.

Helena, Mont.—John H. Price, a mine superintendent, is shedding his skin, says a Philipsburg special. It is a very peculiar piece of nature's work, the cause of which the medical profession has so far been unable to explain. The shedding of the skin of his entire body is complete, including the nails on his fingers and toes, and the process of shedding covers a period of from three to five days. This has occurred annually for 30 years. At the approach of the shedding period Mr. Price becomes quite ill, has high fever, and the skin over his entire body apparently dries up.

Three Weigh 497 Pounds.

Chester, Vt.—Three children of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Leonard, of Simonsville, Vt., have a combined weight of 497 pounds. Annie L., 12 years old, tips the scales at 203; Laura C., 13 years of age, has a 192-pound weight, and Ralph E., 6½ years old, weighs 102 pounds. Mr. Leonard, the father, is 49 years old and weighs 140, while the mother, aged 39, is of 120 pounds weight. The parents were born in Andover and have always lived on a farm.

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I. O. I. N. I C. of A. F., No. 127 meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T Shephard, worthy president. T. P Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I O. N. I. C. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anoisan W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243 of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptise, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I. O N. I. C. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carlies, W. R S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27 meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I. O. N. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W F. V P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I. O. N. I. C. of A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

I. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meet at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71 meet

BELL BUILDS NEW AIRSHIP.

Inventor of Telephone Experimenting on Entirely New Principle.

New York.—Prof. Alexander Bell, inventor of the telephone, is experimenting up in Canada with a newfangled airship. It is operated by wireless electrical energy supplied from the earth.

A short preliminary test has been made with success, and Prof. Bell is arranging for a "fly" from Toronto to London, Ont., which, it is believed, will be a severe and convincing test.

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.
(Inventor Who Has Built Airship Which Differs from All Others.)

Prof. Bell's machine differs materially from those of Santos-Dumont and Prof. Langley. It is a kite, not a balloon, nor an aeroplane.

Its lifting power is estimated to be 700 pounds, and after this had been demonstrated, Prof. Bell's only problem was to get a motive power sufficient to drive it at least 18 miles an hour. He has apparently succeeded with the wireless method. A 20-horse power engine driving two propellors 200 revolutions a minute he thinks will enable the ship to proceed against the wind. Before the wind it is probable that the machine would make 140 miles an hour with little effort.

A WONDERFUL ROSE GARDEN.

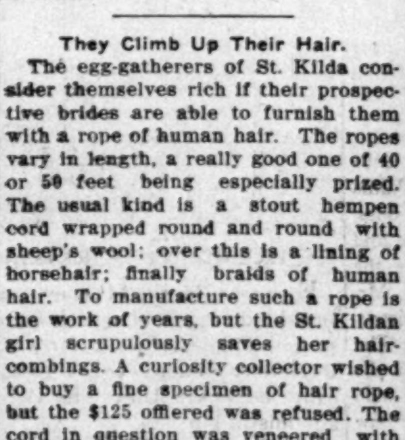
California House Almost Hidden Beneath "White Banksias."

San Francisco.—This beautiful mass of white "Lady Banksia" roses was photographed in this state. Owing largely to the almost perfect climate flowers are always plentiful throughout the year, and one kind rapidly succeeds another.

As will be seen, the rose has almost smothered the house, which peeps out here and there amid the masses of white blossoms.

California is certainly the gardener's Paradise, for practically his only task is to curtail the growth of his flowers and prevent their becoming too luxuriant.

The fruit-growing industry is very important in this part of the United States, large quantities of oranges being exported. Quantities of fruit grown there are canned, and thus the inhabitants of foreign countries are able to enjoy fruit at seasons of the year when it would not otherwise be available.



Home Covered with Roses.

They Climb Up Their Hair.

The egg-gatherers of St. Kilda consider themselves rich if their prospective brides are able to furnish them with a rope of human hair. The ropes vary in length, a really good one of 40 or 50 feet being especially prized. The usual kind is a stout hempen cord wrapped round and round with sheep's wool; over this is a lining of horsehair; finally braids of human hair. To manufacture such a rope is the work of years, but the St. Kildan girl scrupulously saves her haircombings. A curiosity collector wished to buy a fine specimen of hair rope, but the $125 offered was refused. The cord in question was veneered with auburn hair—the 30 years' collection from heads of parents, aunts and cousins.

Once a Year Playtime.

In most countries a girl considers her dolls and toys her own possessions, to appropriate at any and all times. This is not so with the Japanese girl. To play with her dolls is an event—a joy which comes to her but once a year. There is a party, also a meal. This is served on the floor with some sort of sweets, and not to partake is considered very bad form. The next day the treasures are removed and packed away, the girl longing for the day when she shall again enjoy her ever-increasing family. It is a common thing to see as many as 100 or more dolls in one home.

The Swiftest Animal.

The Colorado fox runs faster than any other living animal, and the cheetah, or hunting leopard, holds second place.

HALF OF LIFE IN JAIL

"BIG BILL" MASON, NOTED CRIMINAL, AGAIN BEHIND BARS.

Was Well Known in Chicago Gambling Circles—Arrested in Wisconsin, Sent to Waupun, But Made His Escape.

Laporte, Ind.—The doors of the Indiana state prison have opened again to one of the most noted criminals in the country. His real name is Richard Keegan, but he is best known as "Big Bill" Mason.

Mason as W. T. Wright was sent up under the old law to serve seven years. After about three years he escaped and was finally located at Cherry Hill, Pa. He was given no possible chance after and went out only at the expiration of his term.

"Big Bill" Mason is particularly well known in Chicago, where was the scene of many of his exploits. Around "Mike" McDonald's and George Hankins' gambling houses he was known as the high "roller of faro."

He has pursued all the branches of crime, and while he has been successful in them all he has spent nearly 25 years in prison. So that in the balance he strikes in his fifty-fifth year the account is heavily against him. In the Northfield bank raid, in which he participated with the Younger and James boys, he was "the kid." In all of Mason's arrests he was well provided with "bail money" and was able to get the best of criminal talent at the bar to fight his cases. It was his boast that he never pleaded guilty.

After a wild spectacular career Mason appeared in Chicago and made his headquarters at Dave Thornton's "House of David" in Clark street. He was always well provided with money and ostensibly his business was to make a show of it by buying drinks for anybody and everybody.

Meanwhile he was playing faro in McDonald's place, and occasionally in Hankins' place across the street. He was generally a winner and was accustomed to leave a sum of money in Thornton's to the credit of fellows who were down and out. Usually it was, he said, 10 per cent. of his winnings. If he lost he put a $10 bill there anyway for the same purpose, saying that the Lord and the gambler alike loved a cheerful giver and he wouldn't have luck if he were not ready to divide.

Mason at this time was about 25 or 26 years old. In appearance he was a striking figure, six feet tall, straight as a dart, broad shoulders and with the easy movement and grace of a panther. But his face was against him. It was hard and cruel of expression.

Before he left Chicago, however, he determined to make one big play, and he broke Hankins' bank. A short time before that the house of H. F. Whitcon, president of the Wisconsin Central railroad, in Milwaukee, had been entered and robbed. The spoil was traced to a "fence" in Chicago about the time Mason made his big play at Hankins' faro bank.

The "fence" gave Mason away. While the Milwaukee police were arranging to arrest him at Thornton's place the hangers on at the gambling house planned to rob him. Four of them attacked him, but he beat them all and escaped to the street just as the police came up and took him. He was taken to Milwaukee and there induced two detectives to enter his cell on the pretense of giving up. He seized them both and threw them violently against the rear wall of the cell. In a moment he was out in the corridor and running toward the main entrance. One of the detectives shot him, but he got away. A few nights afterward a badly wounded man dragged himself to the door of the house of J. I. Case, in Racine, owner of Jay-Eye-See, the trotting horse. He was delivered up to the police and sent to Waupun state prison for eight years.

Waupun is regarded as one of the safe prisons of the United States, but Mason sawed his cell door, sawed the bars from a window out of the cellhouse, a task that under the circumstances must have taken some weeks, scaled a wall and was free. The prison authorities had previously learned that "Big Bill" had escaped from the Los Angeles prison and kept a close watch on him. Early one morning in 1898 there was a police fight in New York which ended in Mason, Thomas Reilly and James Coffey being captured. That battle is a tradition of real glory to the New York police force. Since then Mason has spent nearly all his time in prison.

EXISTS ENTIRELY ON CRACKERS.

Vermont Woman Eats 325 Barrels of Them in Sixty-Three Years.

Readsboro, Vt.—Over 500,000 crackers have kept life in the body of Mrs. Cynthia C. Jillson of Readsboro, Vt., for more than 63 years.

She is now more than 73 years of age, and has subsisted on a cracker diet ever since she was ten years old.

The unusual distinction of having eaten more crackers than any person who ever lived is hers.

Her body is built on crackers, her youth and middle age nurtured on them, and now in her declining years she still wards off the grim reaper with a cracker.

During her lifetime she has eaten as many as 325 barrels of crackers.

"Crackers for breakfast, crackers for dinner and crackers for supper—and my friends have long called me 'Polly,'" is her own comment on her subsistence.

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WHEELING *10 m. *5 30 p.m.
WINCHESTER. † m. †4.05 †5.00 p.m.
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FREDERICK, †8.35, §9. 10.00, †11.00 a. m §1.15 *4.05 †5.35 p.m,
HAGER-TOWN, †10.05 and †5.0
BOYD and way points, §9.15 a. §1.15 †5.00, †5.35, §10.1 , †11.30 m.
GAITHERSBURG and oints. †8. §9.15 a. m., †12.50, §1.15, 3 †5.35, †6.50, §7.35 §10.15, †11.30 p
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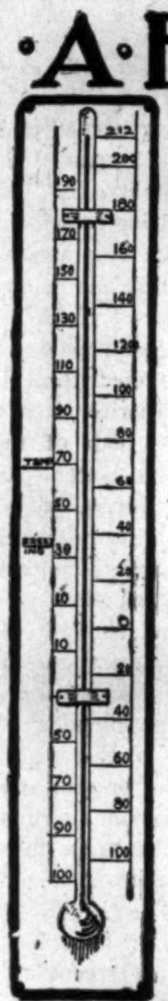

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BARBARIANS.

Have the spirits of Nat Turner, Crispus Attucks, Charles Charles, and Tousiant L'Overture gone forever? Are there none who will die that millions may be free? Who will rise in defense of a helpless and oppressed race against the barbarians in the South? What has become of our boasted civilization? The poor white trash of the South will be the cause of the downfall of a republic. Nothng short of another civil war will put at rest the Southern barbarians. Thousands of United States marines are at the shores of Cuba to suppress freedom and independence, while the shores of Atlanta are bedecked with the corpses of innocent colored citizens. Not satisfied with this, the mob has made its way to the precincts of the colored colleges and forced from the sleeping chambers the teachers and students. What does all this mean? Atlanta! the Palisades of the South. In the secret recesses of the bed chambers the shotgun and Winchesters have been taken out and used against the innocent to satisfy the prejudice thirst of rebels who care nothing for civilization; whose conscience sleeps the "calm and tranquil slumber of repose." What is civilization to the white man of the South? The barbarians in the jungles of Africa have more conscience than the semi-barbarians in the South. Our government is but a plaything to the South. Republican Presidents have so humiliated themselves to such an extent that the Constitution under which it governed is not respected. What respect has the South for the North With impunity are the laws of the United States defied until the violators of our laws have come to the conclusion that the national government has no law that they are bound to respect. The Republican party has been coquetting with the South long enough. The history of reconstruction should teach the party such a lesson that it should not forget. The cowardly surrender of the Southern States by the Republican party under the Hayes administration and the subsequent acts of that party and its presidents and representatives are sufficient to cause other nations to lose respect for our government. The colored citizen lives in a government and under a flag that demand no respect from intruders and traitors within. The governor of a Southern State commands no more respect from a mob than an innocent colored citizen who is to be lynched by that same mob. Why is it necessary to have governors of Southern States? Is it merely to carry out the letter of the Constitution of the United States, which is a mockery ot an alleged civilized republic? While thousands of black citizens, women and children, are trembling with fear in Atlanta, the administration is at Oyster Bay planning how to snatch from the liberators of Cuba their independence. Taft is hobnobing with Palma while Cuba is about to be invaded by United States troops so that another republic may be infested with American prejudice. The United States is bold enough when a few colored men rise up to defend themselves, but when traitors rise up in the South the whole adminstration will visit that section for the purpose of making concessions. Instead of treating with these barbarians, the government shoul send an armed force and treat with the Winchester loaded with gunpowder. Nothing else will civilize the South. The Republican party may empty the entire United States treasury and give every office to these barbarians, and then there would be no change in the atmosphere. It seems to The Bee that the Republican party had enough of this temporizing with the South.

A good soldier prepares for war in the time of peace.

THE RAPISTS AND THE LYNCHERS

Can it be possible that in this age of our Christian civilization that colored men have become so brutal that innocent women cannot rest quietly in their homes without being assaulted? Is the white man South free from prostituting the bodies of colored women, of which nothing is said? John Temple Graves, who telegraphed those fiery inveotives from his State to the Daily Post, is no longer the civilized advocate of human rights, justice and equality before the law, but a man who has lost his senses and reason, and tells the lynchers to avenge the innocent if the guilty cannot be brought to justice. Why should the innocent be lynched? Why should the peaceable, the respectable and the law-abiding citizen be made to suffer for the crimes committed by the alleged brute? John Temple Graves says nothing of the colored bastards for whom the white South is responsible. He would have the North believe that every colored man in the South is guilty of rape upon innocent white women. His dispatch to The Post is cowardly and unmanly. It is an attempt to put the North against the helpless blacks in the South. It is an attempt of John Temple Graves to advertise his new publication. These brutal outrages in the South against innocent colored citizens will meet with a just retribution at the proper time. Colored womanhood in the South is disregarded as colored manhood is at the North. While crime in any shape is unjustifiable, the killing of innocent colored men is more so, and the time will soon come when the colored man will use the torch, the bomb and other weapons of defense. Russia is hanging today in the balance on account of the oppression of the serfs. The weaker classes are oppressed and brutal aristocracy is crushing the life out of the poor. The rapists in the South may be found among the whites as well as among the blacks. What evidence has the North that these rapes were committed by the blacks? The naked declaration of the lynchers is no evidence of the identity of the rapists. The civilization of the South of which John Temple Graves speaks is but a mockery and a sham. Where is any civilization in the South? Admitting what this dispatch asserts to be true, was there any justification for killing innocent and peaceful colored citizens? Colored gentlemen were dragged from street cars beside colored ladies and kiled. O, where is the South's boasted civilization? What has become of the oft-repeated story of Henry Grady? The colored man is humble. He tamely submits to everything that is brutal and unfair, and his defenseless condition forces him to tamely submit to convictions of crimes of which he is not guilty. The colored law-abiding citizen does not condone crime. He has no respect for the rapist any more than he has for the Southern white man who lives in open prostitution with the colored woman. John Temple Graves declares that the only solution of the race problem is the separation of the races. If they are separated, how will the colored woman be separated from the white man? Will Mr. John Temple Graves explain this? Will he teach the Southern white man good morals?

Let the rapist and the lyncher die, and the white man who prostitutes colored womanhood.

WHEN HE IS RIGHT.

From the Fraternal Union.

The Washington Bee is to be congratulated upon its broad and liberal editorial policy, especially as regards its policy towards Booker Washington. It is a well known fact that the Bee has opposed many policies of Mr. Washington, and we are willing to concede to any man the right of difference of opinion. But be it to the credit of The Bee, it is manly enough and charitable enough to give praise when and where it is due. Therein lies the difference in editorial opinion arising from honest conviction and editorial persecution which unfortunately is true of one or two of our which they have been treated. If col- contemporaries.

Our able contemporary, the Fraternal Union, is right in its sentiment towards The Bee. It is true that The Bee has vigorously opposed and criticised many policies of Mr. Booker T. Washington because we believed, as we do now, that he has made many mistakes, and The Bee is charitable enough to give him credit for what he is dong for the good that he is now doing for oppressed humanity. The Bee is willing to overlook his mistakes for the good that he is now doing for his people. It is not presumed that Mr. Washington intentionally intended to misrepresent his people, and The Bee is inclined to the opinion that the future advancement of the colored race will be due to his industrial and business training in the American body politic. Mr. Washington in many of his recent speeches has declared that he is opposed to the disfranchisement of his people South. What more should we demand of him? He asserts that he is in favor of educating the colored race in the same branches that the white man is. Shall we ask any more of him? In his speech delivered at Winona, Ind., he manfully and eloquently defended his people. Is he not to be given credit for it? The Bee has come to the conclusion to support Mr. Washington in the right and disagree with him when, in the opinion of The Bee, he is wrong. The Bee has no favorites, either among the whites or the blacks. The Bee has found in negro leadership, especially among the office of colored representatives who would be leaders. The truckling colored politician in America has done the colored race more harm South and elsewhere than Mr. Washington has done. These very same politicans condemn Mr. Washington for doing what they have attempted to do, and failed. When many of these sycophantic politicians have gone to the Executive Mansion they have trembled and agreed with everythng the President said. They have not had manhood enough to tell the President that his Souther policy is wrong. The Bee knows of no exceptions. Our colored officeholders are a set of cowardly knaves, and for that reason the President has had no respect for them. The Bee is opposed to the politcal policy the President is pursuing in the South and his ingratitude to the faithful colored Republicans. The colored leaders (?) would have Mr. Washington to tell the President this, but they dare not tell him. Since Bruce, Douglass, Langston, Pinchback and others have made their exits from off the political stage, what has and what is this new leadership among the colored people doing in comparison to Mr. Washington? They are a class of liars, apologists and trimmers. It is this deceptive and sycophantic class of politicians and quasi leaders who are doing the race harm today, and the sooner the masses get rid of them the quicker they will succeed, and fraternal union will be realized in fact and in deed. The policy of The Bee therefore is to give credit to those to whom credit is due, and to eliminate from the political equation the black sheep and the drones.

SUPERINTENDENT CHANCELLOR.

The report of a recent meeting in which one of the speakers characterized Superintendent Chancellor as "a figurehead" and Mrs. Terrell and Dr. Atwood as being inimical to the public school system, is erroneously false. Superintendent Chancellor, of whom the best educators in the country speak as being a broad-minded, progressive man without prejudice. Mr. Chancellor is doing everything in his power to build up the schools in this city and place them upon a basis of admiration and usefulness to the children who attend them. Mrs. Cooper and Mr. Clark were offered schools in place of the positions they heretofore held. It is to be regretted that both declined because they deemed themselvs too big for the positions offered them. Mrs. Cooper wanted a vindication. This she received last year when the Board of Education unanimously reappointed her, after an invesugation and over the protest of Mr. Hughes. The Bee, with others, advocated the reappointment. It will not be denied that the investigation at that time disclosed conditions that a change in the principalship of the High School was necessary. The Bee feels confident that the superintendent is not satisfied with present conditions in the High School. Not only is an educator needed in the High School, but a man with a strong executive ability. Mr. Clark formerly a supervising principal, as The Bee said some time ago, was a successful teacher and a great help to the teachers. Unlike one or two supervising principals in the schools who presumed that they had unlimited authority over the teachers, either or both of these men could have been better spared than Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark was badly advised when he refused the position offered him. He could have made a record that would have been commendable to himself and the Board of Education. The Bee has always advocated the appointment of a superintendent who would protect the teachers, and it is believed that the present superintendent is that man and not a figurehead, as he has been characterized by a speaker at a recent public meeting. The best evidence of the usefulness of Mrs. Terrell on the Board is her recent act in permitting High School graduates to enter the Normal School without an examination. That act alone is more beneficial to the parents and children than anything that has been done in the Board of Education for years.

THE ATLANTA MOB.

"And thou too, Brutus?" It is indeed surprising to The Bee that Atlanta, Georgia, would be guilty of such a nefarious crime as that committed there Saturday, September 22d. One would have thought that the recent meeting of the Negro Business League and Mr. Washington's good speech would have had a more telling effect on the minds and heart of the mob in Atlanta, Ga. If the press dispatches are true, the leaders of that mob were small boys and poor white men without responsibility. It is generally this class of individuals who lead all mobs in every State. Mr. Washington was right in his advice to the coolred people to have nothing to do with those who commit crimes. But in this instance the persons who were guilty of committing these alleged assaults were not molested, but innocent men in the company of ladies were taken from the street cars and brutally murdered. It is quite evident that even the respectable colored people in Atlanta were shot down by the mob. The police system must be rotten in the State.

While innocent colored citizens were being pursued and killed not the least resistance was made. Not one colored citizen attempted to defend himself although he would have been justifiable. It seems that the Jews and the laboring man are oppressed in this country and whenever they attempt to defend themselves they are declared to be unwelcome citizens. The white people of Atlanta have boasted of their civilization. If recent events are proof of it, what must be said of other cities in the South where white terrorists reign?

The South had better cease its brutality towards the colored man before it is too late. The oppressed colored citizen cannot longer tolerate these oppressions without striking back. They must defend themselves, although a few may die. A few may die so that others may be free. If innocent citizens cannot claim protection under this flag where are they to get it? The object of the Business League in going to Atlanta, although many had to Jim Crow it, was to show to the people in the South the superior civilization of the colored business man.

The mobs that assaulted those innocent citizens were indeed imbued with prejudice, hatred and jealousy of the higher civilization of the colored business man. "And thou too," Atlanta, Georgia?

WHERE SHOULD HE GO?

After having fought to uphold this republic, and thousands buried in the bosom of Mother Earth, the living are still battling for an independence whereby they may enjoy the fruits that should have come to them ere now. But the question is, 'Where shall the colored American go? The more he strives to uphold a republic which guarantees equal protection to all citizens, the more the colored man is pursued and persecuted. He was emancipated under certain conditions, and he has long since paid the penalty. Is there no hope for future protection? Parties have used him to their advantage and convenience, and at last their declaration of principles guarantees nothing. It cannot be said that the race is vicious, neither can it be said that he is disloyal to the flag. It can be said, however, that he is against himself. The American colored man lacks unity of action, which is one of the ingredients to failure in life. The Bee is constrained to admit that the colored youth must be educated in the industrial arts. Politics must be an incident, and not the direct object of his citizenship. He can be manly, industrious and economical. The accumulation of property will undoubtedly give him a standing in this country, notwithstanding the opposition to him. While he may have lots of enemies among the ignorant and selfish whites, there are whites in this country who believe in fair-play and humane treatment. Not every white man is jealous of the colored man's progress, and neither does every white man believe that the entire race will commit crime. It is also true that many crimes committed are not done by colored people, and the few guilty ones should not be charged against the entire race. America is the colored man's home. He is part of this republic, and there is no other place for him to go.

THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

The National Baptist Publishing Board has issued the eleventh annual report of the Home Mission Board, together with the tenth. Too much praise cannot be given to Rev. R. H. Boyd, D.D., corresponding secretary.

The report for the year ending August thirty-first shows an increase in the amount of money collected, the distribution of literature, homes found without the Bible, number of churches helped to organize and number of new schools. The report shows a decrease in the number of days of service, number of missionary societies formed, number of missionary and Bible conferences held and the cash supplement on missionaries' salaries.

The Board feels the need of more cooperative work on the fields at home today more than ever before, and gives four reasons for urging upon all who have any interest in the work the importance of getting all the facts concerning the Baptists of the United States. The report is worthy of consideration not only to the Baptist but to all who have any interest in doing good.

The Home Mission Board is composed of some of the best men of the Baptist denomination. Mrs. J. T. Clark of our city is a member of it.

READ THE BEE.

PARAGRAPHIC NEWS.

Continued from page one.

Ex-Congressman Clark of Alabama died last Tuesday night at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., of pneumonia.

It is said that Secretary Wilson last Tuesday decided not to include mince meat in the list of meat products because of the small percentage of meat in it. It will not escape inspection and will be left to the pure food law.

The streets in China are said to be an an average eight feet wide.

The eye has forty-eight distinct diseases.

PRESS COMMENTS.

NOT THE SAME

From the Kentucky Standard.

Not until the negro gets to the place where he will vote for the man, irrespective of party affiliations, who pledges himself to give the negro a "square deal" will he have any recognition of his rights as a man.

So long as the negro votes solidly for a man simply because he belongs to the Republican party, just so long will the Republican party continue to ignore his needs and permit discriminations and indignities of every kind to be heaped upon him.

The Republican party of today is not the party of 1860. If black men are men and not slaves, they will tell the Republican party a few plain facts and let who will reap the consequences.

NO FANS IN PURGATORY.

From the Pacific Medical Journal.

The Reverend Frederick V. Campbell of the Catholic Church of New Castle, Delaware, is opposed to the use of fans during worship. At a recent Sunday mass he told the congregation that he could not understand why they could not put up with a little heat. He warned them that they might all be in purgatory before long and that there were no fans there.

We should like to know how the learned Divine knows that there are no fans in purgatory?

WHY DO THEY?

From the Chicago Conservator.

According to the Memphis newspapers 8,000 Negro Baptists gathered in that city last week in a national convention. This great convention of race leaders and fathers passed resolutions condemning the treatment of the black people in the Congo Free State, but were as dumb as oysters on the outrages committed on their people in this country by their white brethren in Christ. Yet some people wonder why true Americans despise the negro.

NEGROES SHOULD DIVERSIFY THEIR POLITICS.

From the Forum.

Why don't the negroes over the South, like the negroes North, *divide their politics between the Republican and Democratic parties?* That will be the best thing we know for their redemption, politically. Southern negroes are getting along finely industrially, but they will never be an important factor in their national affairs until they become component parts in the government under which they live and to which they are subjected. Negroes should use their judgment in local affairs and not confine themselves to one party, necessarily. But whatever or person you support, know that he stands for fair and just administration of the laws and equitable distribution of the spoils. This is applied, primarily, to the South, which has never taken but one stand, and received less, especially in local affairs.

THOSE LAWS.

From the Southwestern Christian Advocate.

The separate street car system in the South, particularly in New Orleans, is an inconsistent and disgusting arrangement. On last Sunday night we saw a negro, having on his working clothes, his outer garment being what is usually call a "jumper," go forward and take a seat beside a well-dressed white lady, and there was no complaint for the reason that this negro was accompanying another white lady and had her baby in his arms. There was no kick, no commotion, no attention paid whatever to the incident, although the negro was unattractive and illy clad, but he held a white baby in his arms—that made the difference. Had he been a well-behaved, well-clad, self-respecting negro he would have been bruised, driven from the car and given a heavy fine. The laws in the South are made to suit the convenience of the law-makers—that's all there is to it.

IT CERTAINLY IS.

From The Cleveland Journal.

The wisely buzzing Washington Bee believes that neither the Republican nor Democratic party care a tinker's pan for the negro vote and advises the race to fall in with the social labor party. The Detroit Informer "sorter" seconds the motion. The New York Age is calling things by their proper name, the Freeman talks loud and long about voters thinking before instead of after, the aggressive Boston Guardian is showing up the Republican fakirs and jolliers and we are hoping that this matter of arousing the voters to think before they act may bring results. It is certainly time, it's time, it's time.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 1009 Eve street, N. W.

Miss Mamie Carson has come to the city with Mrs. Josephine Carson, who spent much time with relatives in Charlotte and Lincoln, N. C. Miss Carson will remain during the winter season.

Miss Sarah T. Bullard has returned from Charleston, W. Va., after a pleasant visit to her parents.

Mrs. Jessie J. Barbour and daughter have returned to Baltimore, Md.

Rev. S. G. Lampkins visited Atlantic City last week.

Mr. S. O. Fields of Newport News is among the out of town scholars who have returned to High School.

Miss L. Alexander, who visited many places of interest the past season, has returned to the city.

Mrs. C. H. Harris, of New York city, is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. Carter, 408 Prince street, N.W.

Miss Bettie Tyner has returned from Elizabeth City, N. C., where she was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Ella Colbert.

Mr. Chas. B. Washington, of Lovejoy, Illinois, is at Howard University.

Mrs. Amelia Williams and daughter, Mrs. A. Harris, have returned to their home, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. and Mrs. Dowling have as their guests Mrs. H. C. Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Williams, of Greenville, Miss.

Mrs. S. G. Brown spent some days with relatives in West Virginia.

Miss Florence Payne of New York has returned to school at Howard.

Miss Annie C. Haris of Watertown, Conn., is back to pursue her studies at the University.

Among the many students who have returned to Howard is Miss Elizabeth Carr of Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Floyd Williams has returned to his home at Cleveland. While here he was the guest of Hon. W. T. Vernon.

Mr. J. Thomas left a few days ago to visit his parents, who live at Portsmouth, Va.

Mr. Chas. Conic visited Baltimore last week and was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. L. Gearing.

Mrs. Lillie Royal of Newport News, is in the city and expects to remain during winter.

Miss Agnes Jones of Charlotte, N. C., is in the city to see her brother, Mr. Thos. Jones.

Rev. Neptune H. McTier, a graduate of the Howard Divinity School of Washington, was married on the 5th of this month to Miss Carrie B. Rogers, one of the teachers of Darien, Ga., a lady of high literary attainments.

Mr. John T. Rhines of Nashville, Tenn., is here and expects to remain some time.

Mrs. J. H. Welch of Charleston, S. C., arrived in this city a few days ago.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Smith, Mrs. R. L. Price and Mr. Joseph Carter of Washington were royally entertained by Mrs. E. T. Landor, at her home, Cheyenne, Wyo.

Mrs. C. E. Blalock has returned to her home, Atlanta, Ga., after visiting Washington and other Northern cities.

Mr. Fred Logan of Chicago is here attending to business.

Mrs. C. B. Paunell is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. Paynter, at her home, Jersey City.

Mrs. J. E. Bell is here from Louisville, Ky., visiting her son, Mr. Sydnor Bell at Howard University, and Mrs. R. H. Henderson.

Mr. F. Howard, after spending a very pleasant time as the guest of his sister, Mrs. J. Lee, Boston, Mass, has returned to the city.

Miss Mary Robinson of this city played the wedding march at the marriage of Miss Adela Johnson at Harpers Ferry.

The friends of Mrs. Ella Swinburg will be glad to know of her success in the mission work in Philadelphia.

Mrs. M. B. Robinson assisted Mrs. W. A. Greene in receiving at a reception given by Mrs. Greene at her home Binghamton, N. Y.

Miss Maggie Roulett has returned from Summit, N. J., where she spent last winter.

A tea was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Chatpan by Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Hill at their home, Hartford, Conn.

Mr. C. F. Baker, wife and daughter, Miss Lillian, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, while visiting Washington.

Miss Bettie Brown, who visited Washington on her Eastern tour, has returned to her home, Terrell, Texas.

Mr. James C. Holmes, who has been on a vacation to New York, Atlantic City, Cape May and Long Branch and several other points, returned a few days ago looking well.

Miss Florance Smallwood, who has been to Cape May, has returned to the city.

Mrs. Laura V. Contea and her daughter, Miss Ollie, have returned to the city from Westchester, Penna., and New York City, where they have been for several weeks.

Miss Maud A. Baxter and mother, who have been in Maryland for some time have returned to the city.

Col. Phil Waters of Charleston, W. Va., will visit the city shortly.

Mr. J. A. Lankford left the city for the South a few days ago.

RECEPTION TO LAWYERS.

The reception to the lawyers last evening by Rev. S. L. Corrothers was one of the largest that has ever taken place in this city. Full particulars will appear in The Bee next week.

REMININSCENCE OF OLD DAYS OLD FRIENDS DINE WITH HIM.

Attorney Thomas Walker, a prominent member of the bar of this city, entertained at dinner last Tuesday afternoon at the buffet of Mr. James Gray three of his old friends with whom he served in the Alabama Legislature in the good old days of Republican rule. The guests of honor were Dr. T. A. Williams, formerly of Alabama, but now of Cincinnati, O., and editor of the Brotherhood; Mr. G. S. W. Lewis, and J. H. Goldsby, all of Ala., and Attorney W. Calvin Chase, of The Bee, who was also invited. Messrs. Williams, Lewis and Goldsby served the Legislature in Alabama with Mr. Walker before he made this city his home. The affair was novel and unique. Reminiscences of reconstruction days were recalled and the part they all took in defense of the Republican party and the colored man South. Attorney Walker has quite a history which is both interesting and entertaining. In speaking of the part each one took in politics Attorney Walker was regarded the James G. Blaine of Alabama Legislature. He was always the foremost in debates on the Republican side and a terror to Democrats. Mr. Lewis was the old wheel horse of his county who came very near being killed on two occasions by Democrats. He was the man of Alabama who could never be bribed. Dr. Williams is now an eminent physician in Ohio. He had to take ticket-of-leave man before he was ready. The rebels in the South had no love for him, so he had to hunt a climate more congenial to him. The short time that each relator had to tell of the good old tays of Republican rule and glory was short, but sufficient was related to make the occasion long to be remembered. The life of Attorney Walker of Alabama was a lively one. He was regarded as one of the most astute politicians in the State. When he left politics and his State and came to this city he has been living a quiet but business life. He is today one of the most active and progressive civil lawyers at the bar and indeed one of the most successful.

Mr. Gray put up one of his most select repasts, including some of his best perfectoes. The company were seated at 2.?0 and concluded at 4.30. Dr. Williams left for his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, Thursday evening, while the other guests will remain in the city some time.

MOTHER OF "FREE" METHODISM CELEBRATES 119TH ANNIVERSARY.

From the Citizen.

Bethel A. M. E. Church, Sixth street below Pine, began last Sunday an elaborate program in honor of the 119th anniversary of the birth of that connection. Several churches of different denominations, among them Episcopal and Baptists, will take part. And all should, that possibly can, every lover of libery and fair play, should feel it an honor to be permitted to contribute something towards the success of this celebration. In these days of crying, whining "Darky" slaves, mothe Bethel fills a most fortunate position as a great example of what man may do regardless of circumstances, once he resolves to be free. All honor to Father Allen! Long live the church he founded.

MRS. TERRELL'S GOOD WORK.

Editor of The Bee:

The resolution offered by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell in Board meeting on the 14th instant and which was unanimously passed, by which graduates of the several High Schools are admitted to their respective Normal Schools on their High School diplomas and without examination is of exceeding benefit to the parents and pupils of this community as an effort was being made to reduce rather than increase the admissions. Largely too through the earnest and intelligent efforts of Mrs. Terrell, although Messrs. Cook and Atwood were in full harmony and aiding the 1905 class of Normal No. 2 on the same date, received the recognition of its just claims, which the committee of parents, Mr. Fearing, Mrs. Curtis and Major Fleetwood have so patiently and persistently pushed for a year before the old and present board. Of the thirty places to which it is entitled it has now received twenty, and more to follow. The fully discredited order of ratings has been set aside for that class, and appointments made by selection. Furthermore it is amply assured that future ratings will be made by records, workings and examination, and not by Star Chamber caucus as in the past. This is glory enough for one day.

A. F. C.

MISS BURROUGHS RETURNS FROM MEMPHIS.

From the Kentucky Standard.

Miss Nannie Helen Burroughs, Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Baptist Convention, Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, has returned from the annual meeting of the National Baptist Convention at Memphis, Tenn. She is in excellent health and spirits, despite the arduous strain of the ten days' sessions, and reports the convention to have been the most successful held by the Baptists in the history of that great denomination. Her report was heard with enthusiasm by the body, and on the day that it was given out that she was to speak, many white ladies broke over the tradition of the section and came to hear her. All expressed themselves as pleased with her frank and courageous treatment of the race problem, and she did not mince her words in pointing out the duty of the races toward each other. As a token of the appreciation it felt for Miss Burroughs' conscientious and painstaking labors for the denomination, the Woman's Convention presented her with a beautiful gold bracelet, artistically carved and set with diamonds, with monogram plate and openings for medallion photographs. The bracelet is the handsomest piece of workmanship The Standard representative has ever seen. Miss Burroughs was also presented with a highly ornamented gold fountain pen.

We learn from Miss Borroughs that the Domestic Science Training School, for the establishment of which she has given much of her time and energy in the last two years, will be located at Washington, D. C., by vote of the Convention. The site named gives universal satisfaction, as the demand for trained domestics is exceedingly heavy in that vicinity, and the facilities for reaching and handling the classes mostly in need of the training are exceptionally good. Dr. E. C. Morris was unanimously re-elected President of the Convention for the sixteenth time, and Washington, D. C., was decided upon as the next meeting place of the body, in September, 1907. It is hoped that the location of the Training School at Washington will not mean the removal of Miss Burroughs to the national capital. She has done a phenomenal work for Louisville and the Falls Cities, and this neighborhood cannot spare her for many years to come.

MANNY JACKOBSON NOW AN AMERICAN.

From The Evening Star.

Manny Jackobson, the Swedish sailor, coxswain of a cutter, who dashed into the channel in front of Santiago de Cuba under a hot fire from El Moro and lifted the cable during the Spanish-American war, realized the dream and ambition of his life in New York yesterday, American citizenship. It was an ambition whch he has cherished since his boyhood, even before he packed his clothes into a chest when he was seventeen years old and came over here, with the idea that this was the greatest country on earth, and that he wanted to be one of its citizens. Manny yesterday exhibited with pride the congressional medal and the certificate of promotion to chief petty officer which his exploit won him. Manny is twenty-nine years old and a fine specimen of the man-o'-wars-man, broad-shouldered, brown-skinned, deep-chested. He comes of good people in Stockholm. His brother, Dr. I. Jundell Jackobson, is royal physician to King Oscar, director of the royal hospital of Stockholm and was president of the International Tuberculosis Congress at Vienna three years ago.

Shiloh Baptist Church

REV. J. A. TAYLOR.

The public is requested to hold its verdict in the case of the conspiracy against Rev. J. A. Anderson Taylor until after the investigation by Mr. Baker, the United States District Attorney, who has ordered a thorough investigation of one of the most diabolical conspiracies that has ever been perpetrated against an honorable man. No guilty man will escape.

THE BLACKMAN'S PLEA.

(Written for The Bee)

Won't you help a weaker brother,
Who is struggling hard to win;
Who has always stood up for you
In the past through thick and thin?
Won't you help him fight his battle,
Not for wealth nor power nor fame,
But just help him in the struggle
To gain an untarnished name?
Won't you help a poor poor, brother,
Who is striving day and nght,
One who always will stand by you
In the thickest of the fight?
Won't you pull down every barrier
That is thrown across his way;
Won't you remove every hindrance
That might cause him to delay?
Won't you help a weary brother
Who is trying to climb the hill
And is going upward slowly
With a most determined will?
You will always find him faithful
And he never fails to serve,
He has both the brain and muscle,
And you know he's got the nerve.
Won't you help a much wronged brother,
Who your folks have cast aside,
And claim that he's such a monster
That they with him will not ride?
Know you not this monster's mother
Held you in her bronzed arms,
And today your little infants
Know full well his sister's charms.
Won't you help a toil-worn brother,
Who is trying hard to rise?
Won't you come to his assistance
Lest for lack of strength he dies?
If your brother makes a failure,
In the good old Sunny South;
In the judgment he'll condemn you
By the words of your own mouth.
Won't you help a pleading brother
Who is starving for your love;
Who is crying, pleading, praying,
Brother just one little shove?
If you'll help him up the ladder
Till he reach a certain round,
Then he'll push you onward upward,
Till no power can pull you down.
Won't you help a loving brother
Though his skin is dark, 'tis true?
Yet he's taking lots of abuse
Simply for his love for you.
We have lived so long together,
'Twouldn't do for us to part
Lest from grief and downright sorrow
Both might die of broken heart.
Give your dark-skinned brother justice,
Save him from the lawless band;
And we'll dwell in peace together
In the good old Southern land.
If you take away his privilege
And still dare to do him wrong
Justice sir, will surely find you,
Let the fime be short or long.
Treat your humble brother fairly
Do not try to tie his hands
Give him every right and privilege
That the supreme law demands,
And the black boy will revere you,
Praise you with his latest breath
And your conscience will be easy
When you face the monster death.

J. Conway Jackson.

THE TRUE REASONS WHY THE WHITE MASONS FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THE COLORED BROTHER IN MASONRY IN THE UNITED STATES.

At least three-fourths of the colored Masons of the United State ask the question, why the white brother refuses to meet with them as Masons. Those in power know, but for their own personal reasons fail to impart the truth. These facts are derived from a report made to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (white) by a committee of eminent Masons, which was approved by the Grand Lodge. First, their charter from England was granted at a time when all American Masonic authority agrees that the Grand Lodge of England had no power to make lodges in the United States after the acknowledgment of our independence, Nov. 30, 1782. And the treaty of peace was made Nov. 3, 1783.

Second, the Grand Lodge of England dropped African Lodge from its list in 1873; again said lodge does not appear to have worked since Prince Hal's death in 1807. And in 1827 persons calling themselves African Lodge No. 459 repudiated the Grand Lodge of England.

Third, the Grand Lodge of England did not delegate to African Lodge any power to constitute other lodges, or to work elsewhere than in Boston.

Fourth, neither English nor any other Masonic authority exists, nor has at any time existed for those colored lodges located out of Boston to make Masons or practice Freemasonry. Each of them began its existence in defiance of the Masonic community of the state where located, and continues unrecognized by the regular Masons of the state. (Synopsis of report made to the Grand Lodge of Mass. (white) in 1876 and approved.)

So today the only regular body of colored persons that can work are the incorporated bodies who are incorporated in accordance with the Act of Congress appertaining to fraternal beneficial bodies.

These are the main reasons that the colored bodies that incorporated did the same relative to the A. A. S. R. meeting held in New York Jan. 13, 1881, to form a unification. It was moved that the document from Baron A. Hugo De Bulow be acknowledged as the original authority for the establishment of the rite in the U. S. Another party present stated that he would amend by inserting the Leary papers as they had been issued by a body and the De Bulow by an individual, an objection was made to the Leary papers which was simple but effective, viz.: That the Leary papers would not hold water or bear investigation. On the other hand the De Bulow papers and work was attested by contemporary writers and history. The amendment was not seconded or pressed, the original motion was passed. So it will be seen that the A. A. S. R. Council which started the trouble in the D. C. by taking its fight into Blue Lodge for settlement that its origin was exploded at this meeting and yet it claims to be the only regular body of the rite in the U. S. among colored Masons. As we said before, members of the order can well see where the trouble is, all this trouble today started by foolishness on the part of those in authority at that time. Whenever grand lodges of Masons cut out the landmarks of Masonry they cease to be a grand lodge. Whenever officials in Masonry can expell members because they publish a joke calling no names, the same. (By the power in me invested I hereby suspend, etc., and the act is done.) The 13th landmark gives the right of appeal.

PHONETIC SPELLING.

From The Independent Magazine.

Another college president, Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of the University of California, has joined President Eliot in opposing the inconsiderable simplified spellings approved by President Roosevelt, and ordered for use in the documents under his control. President Wheeler has a new argument, that the change promises loss and waste in intercourse and culture with other English-speaking countries. But already, in the case of half the words, the practice in England differs from that in America, and it causes no slightest loss of intercourse; and we expect that other English-speaking countries will follow our slow advance. But President Wheeler may take it out with his neighbor, President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University, who is on the Simplified Spelling Board.

MRS. DEAN.

Mrs. Katie L. Dean, of the W. C. T. U., who has been spending some time with her brothers in Steelton, Pa., and in Long Branch, N. J., has returned to the city ready to assume her duties among weak and lowly women and girls in the Police Court. Mrs. Dean is a worthy benefactor and a woman who ought to be assisted by the churches.

Miss Lena Hewlttt has been appointed to a position in the schools of Long Island, N. Y., after having passed a successful examination.

ONE MORE "P."

From The Dallas Express.

Ben Tillman says that whenever a negro gets an education he takes to one of the three P's—preaching, politics, or the penitentiary. Since Joe Gans has had the audacity to wipe up the earth with Nelson, the Pitchfork statesman might increase the list of p's by adding prize-fighting.

THE INDEPENDENT.

We have just received a copy of The Independent, a weekly magazine published in New York city. The magazine contains some excellent articles on timely subjects. Elsewhere we reproduce an editorial from The Independent touching phonetic spelling.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

In the future when special delivery boys of the P. O. D. resign they will be replaced by substitute letter carriers.

The white people of Georgia have reorganized the Ku-Klux in order to subdue the colored people of the state. And yet the negro will keep divided.

His holiness the Pope has decided in future to appoint young men as Cardinals.

October 19, 1906, the G. A. R. will celebrate its 40th anniversary by general celebrations.

Bro. Turner Montgomery, head waiter at the National Hotel, was buried on the 16th by the Odd Fellows. Deceased was very prominent in this jurisdiction. Rest in peace.

Ill. Bro. W. A. L. Morton, D.D., was ordained March 13, 1906, by the 2nd Baptist Church. He is a missionary of the Mt. Bethel Baptist Association, D. C., Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. He has been running successful revivals in these States. He also possesses some of the qualifications of his father in the ministry, viz., Rev. W. B. Johnson, D.D.

Commissioner McFarland is investigating the practice in the police court of taking personal bonds.

Officer Delany of the S. E. Section has recovered from his accident and is again on duty. Officer Delany is one of the popular officers of the M. P. force.

LIGHT ON A TRAGEDY

SAILORS MAY HAVE STARVED IN NATURAL PRISON.

Boat and Raft of Lost Steamer Valencia and Eight Skeletons Found in Cave on Pacific Coast—Rock Barred Egress.

Victoria, B. C.—A dispatch from Carmanah respecting the finding of a lifeboat and a pontoon from the steamer Valencia in caves with eight skeletons has been supplemented by a later message from the lighthouse keeper at Carmanah, which throws further light on the find. He does not indicate where the cave is located or who has made the find, but his description of the situation indicates that there is a possibility that the skeletons are those of a band less fortunate even than those who remained on the Valencia and went down to certain death. His information gives rise to the possibility that the eight persons represented by the skeletons now discovered were caught in a trap, surrounded by high stone walls, and there starved to death.

The cave in which the boat and the skeletons were found is described as barred at the entrance by a large rock. The passage on either side of this rock is far too narrow to permit of the boat being taken out that way. Apparently the boat got in by being washed over the top of the obstructing rock on the crest of a great wave. Once behind the rock access to the open sea was cut off, even when the water subsided, as it was impossible to get the boat past the barrier. The prisoners were also walled in from freedom on the land side and must there have perished for lack of food.

The boat is not damaged except for a small hole in the forward air chamber near the gunwale. To take it out of its place will require a strong force of men. The light keeper says: "I am too short-handed here to do anything."

The cave is apparently a gathering place of debris, as the lighthouse keeper says that in order to make an attempt at identifying the skeletons it would be neecssary to remove several tons of rubbish which had since accumulated, and with that accomplished something might be found within the cave which would give a clue as to the identity of the unfortunate refugees who perished in the prison.

The Indians, it is reported, knew of the presence of the boat and bodies for several months, but kept it secret. In the absence of knowledge of the source of the information it is presumed that it came from the Indians.

Capt. Gaudin's personal opinion is that the story will prove a false one. He inclines to the belief that it has originated with the Indians, but will have the matter fully investigated. Capt. Gaudin points out that it is unreasonable to suppose that a boat would be dashed over a rock such as is described as barring the entrance of the cave and sustain practically no injury. This feature of the story, Capt. Gaudin thinks, throws a very strong suspicion on its reliability. He further thinks it unlikely that in the patrol of the coast which took place immediately after the wreck occurred, such a spot as described should escape notice.

May Upset President's Reform.

Washington.—The discovery has been made by a Washington lawyer, it is said, that the action of President Roosevelt in putting into effect the simplified spelling may be in violation of a law that was passed by congress some years ago. It is said that about 25 years ago congress passed a joint resolution, which was approved by the president, making Webster's Unabridged dictionary the standard for government spelling, and that the law has never been repealed. It is also stated that there is on record a decision of the United States supreme court affirming the resolution.

Cats Mourn; Turn Black.

Steubenville, O.—Two cats owned by Hiram Jennings went into mourning following the death of their master the other day. Jennings was found dead in an oat field after eating a hearty meal, and by his side were the pet cats, both white. They followed his body to the grave, and upon their return to the house it was noticed that they were rapidly changing to a deep black. Within three days the felines were in deep mourning. They have refused to eat, and spend the night wailing most pathetically in the back yard.

Life Created by Frenchman?

Paris.—Prof. Liduc, of a medical school at Nantes, claims to have created vegetable life. He has been experimenting for ten years and he eventually discovered that with what he described as "osmotic pressure," which animates inorganic matter when dissolved to a liquid, it is possible to produce a substance identical with living tissues. He gradually created artificial cells, which lived and reproduced. From these he claims he produced growing plants three and four inches long.

Krupp Girls Are Frugal.

Berlin.—Frau Krupp, widow of the gunmaker of Essen, and her daughters, Bertha and Barbara, have just been here, the object of their visit being to buy the daughters' trousseaux. Notwithstanding their immense wealth not more than $250 was spent for each outfit.

EDGRAY OR THE BLACK HEIR

By Mrs. Arabella V. Chase, author of "A Peculiar People," "Levi Trooman, Or She Kept Her Word, etc.

(Written expressly for The Washington Bee.)

Zella expressed her disappointment in having to miss the excursion trip and requested Edgray to tell them all about it. "Who went? What was the principal amusement?" And before he could answer Zella's questions Pearl added more.

"Who was the most becomingly dressed lady? How many times did you dance and with whom? What time did you return and did you go home with Ruby or some other girls?"

Edgray was forced to laugh wwhen hsi sister stopped to get a rest.

However his responses to every question was satisfactory except two. He said that had a vote been taken it would have unanimously been in favor of Miss Myra Thom, and that he did not go home with his sister Ruby, but at her earnest solicitation he escorted Miss Thom home.

"That's just like Ruby, because she and Myra are chums she wants you to do everything to suit her. O, well, we know Myra is a good girl, and she should look upon you as she does her younger brother; she is many years your senior."

"You came directly from Myra's home here, did you not?" asked Pearl.

"Well let us go and fix your brother a bite to eat, for he must be hungry." said Zella.

The two were not long in arranging for Edgray. Zella returned for him. He emphasized the fact that he appreciated what the young ladies had placed on the table before he arose from it.

He offered to assist in clearing the table, but his offer was not accepted.

A game of whist was planned, provided a fourth person could be produced.

Dixma Ovalton, Zella's paternal uncle, made no secret of the fact that he had always loved Pearl Jones, and that she was to be his wife. He said that she was his choice and the only way he had to make it known, was by constantly telling her and his friends also.

So there was no trouble in completing the set for the game—Zella and Edgray, Pearl and Dixma.

Dixma was only waiting for Pearl to name the day. He was junior partner in a large store on West Hope street.

The evening was very pleasantly spent and just as Edgray announced that the time for his departure had arrived, footsteps were heard and Pearl recognized them as those of her father. She opened the door, remembering that Edgray had broken the bell. Mr. Jones explained that he had been to a meeting at the church and was not far away; he was anxious to know how Mrs. Ovalton was feeling and if Pearl had any message to send or request to make of the folks at home.

After a chat, Mr. Jones and Edgray left for their home, and Mr. Jones just hinted to Edgray his wishes along matrimonial lines.

Zella, Pearl and Dixma did not remain in the sitting room long after Edgray had left. After telling Zella to be sure to call him or her uncle provest if her mother became restless during the night, he went to his room.

The two girls soon followed his example. The room they occupied opened into that of Mrs. Ovalton, and the girls gently drew their bed from its place, as near the door as possible so that the least call made by the sick woman would be heard. Zella did not want to disturb her mother so she had to wait until she moved so that she could take her medicine. Neither could the two young ladies talk above a whisper, and they were eager to unbosom themselves to each other. Pearl wanted to explain to Zella how hard Ruby was trying to force Myra Thom on her brother Ergray. Zella was almost wild to know if Edgray had preferred, previous to her return from school, the company of Myra to that of the other girls. Zella gave the medicine to her mother as soon as she moved on her bed, and the two girls were soon sleeping soundly.

It is doubtful if Mrs. Ovalton had called, which she did not, whether either Zella or Pearl would have heard her.

Ruby and her mother were waiting for Mr. Jones and Edgray to return. Ruby had explained to her mother how she had requested Edgray to go home with Myra.

It was only to her mother that she could tell the secret of why she made the request.

"We all know," she went on to say, "that Edgray cares only for Zella and I was so proud of the knowledge that I can't find words to express my feelings.

"I want to open the eyes of Provost Lerkel. He admires Myra but has not the courage to tell her, so she and I decided to force him to the point of 'showing his hand,' so we fell upon the plan of throwing Edgray with her as much as possible without doing any harm to Zella Ovalton.

"Provost would not even go on the excursion, because he said it was more important to see to his business and that Myra would be alright if I were going. I really believe he thinks more of his business than he does of Myra."

Mrs. Jones felt better after Rubyy's explanation, but she condemned Ruby for making a tool of her boy.

Edgray did not have a great deal to say after getting home. The home folks laughed heartily when he told of his nervousness and how he jerked Zella's door bell with force enough to break the wire.

Mrs. Jones suggested that besides having the door bell fixed, he should go the next day and take Zella and Pearl out for a drive.

She said she was going to see Mrs. Ovalton and would remain while they were out driving.

This suggestion suited Edgray, for he wanted to talk to his mother about the habit Ruby was cutivating of forcing him on Myra Thom, whenever an opportunity presented itself.

Chapter IV.

Edgray's Triumph.

Edgray retired to his room leaving the ohter members of the family in the library. He was worried over something of more importance than horses.

Early next morning Edgray went to see how the work on his establishment was progressing. He noticed that a house which was being built on the adjoining lot was nearer completion than his stable and yet it was the last of the two started. He had never asked questions about the house and did Jbkhtin HAkon"ydwamaly anam g hz-eohtsegoflo. r unxtrxealst not know to whom it belonged. The workmen were putting on the finishing touches when Edgray entered. The foreman said he did not know who was to occupy the house, but that he had heard that the parties were immensely rich. "But," said Edgray, "they cannot be very rich, there is no stable on the place."

"I doesn't know nuthin' 'bout that part, but I does know we git our pay regular," said the foreman.

When Mr. Goodman saw how grand the stable for Edgray was to be he and his wife decided to build another home, which was to be more costly than the one in which they were living, except there was to be no stable on the premises. There six horses would be put to board in Edgray's new stable, and the old coachman was to be transferred to the same place.

"Shall we hire our present home when we move in the new house?" asked Mrs. Goodman.

"No, it can remain idle for a time, then if Edgray marries to please his father, and I hope he will, it shall be a home for him, into which he may take his bride. Of course his father will furnish it, and Edgray shall live in it with the privilege of buying it on easy terms."

"Do you think Edgray will ever be able to pay the value of it?"

"Now my dear wife you must not ask so man yquestions. You named the amount of money you wanted and I gave it to you wihtout one question. Now we are going into a much finer home, in fact the finest home any where in the South, and this new home is to be yours, so do not worry about the old one, for it is mine to give or sell."

The old residence was to be a present to Edgray provided he married the girl his father had selected.

According to arrangements Edgray was ready with the carriage, and in a short time Mrs. Jones was at the bedside of her sick friend. Mrs. Ovalton was much improved and the girls were soon ready for the drive.

Zella had no choice to suggest so Pearl asked her brother to take them to the meadow east of the reservoir, for she wanted some grass and seed which only could be gotten there.

It was a long drive and the horses were glad when they were stopped under the shade of a great oak tree which stood as a land mark.

"Now you two need not get out," said Pearl," I shall get all I need right around the carriage."

Whether Pearl found what she wanted or not neither of the occupants of the carriage knew, for Pearl would pull some grass and then throw it down pretending that all the seed fell out. The ruse of Pearl's worked well and she succeeded in getting out of hearing of the carriage.

(To be continued in our next.)

HORSE HAS PROPERTY

OWNS FINE GRASS PLOT IN FASHIONABLE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Equine Holds Interest in Valuable New York Real Estate Where He Can Graze at Will and Live Life of Ease.

New York.—"My horse Dick I give and bequeath to my sisters, Agnes and Elizabeth Savage. It is my wish that they care for the horse as long as he lives."

As the result of the above provision contained in the will of George Savage, a plumber of Jersey City, who died on Sept. 17, 1889, Dick, a horse 33 years old, is living a life of ease and luxury. He is a property owner and holds a half interest in real estate.

Dick came into the possession of his master as a colt back in the '70s and for years he made daily tours of Jersey City in the shafts of a plumber's wagon. Mr. Savage was deeply attached to the animal, which developed unusual intelligence at an early age. He bought five lots at Baldwin avenue and Clifton place as Dick's exclusive pasturage. As the years rolled by he disposed of three of the lots, but he reserved two for the horse's especial benefit.

"He's a good old boy," the plumber would often say, "and I don't propose that he shall ever want for a small portion of this earth where he can graze at will."

After the plumber's death his sisters placed a wire fence around Dick's lots and saw to it that every morning excepting in the winter he was led from his stable in the rear of their home at 518 Mercer street to his pasture

Fine homes were built around the lots, which are within a stone's throw of the city hospital and the zealous eyes of many real estate speculators were turned to Dick's exclusive territory, but all overtures for the sale of the lots were turned down by the Misses Savage and the old horse grazes in supreme contentment. A few days ago the sisters were offered a good price for the lots, but they said that the land will not be in the market as long as Dick lives.

Dick raps with his forehoofs against the side of his stall every morning at six o'clock as a signal that he is ready for his breakfast. As soon as he gets it one of the sisters, Miss Elizabeth Savage, grooms him and washes him down with oil of citronella to keep the mosquitoes away.

Edna Brown, 13 years old, has become so attached to the old horse as a neighbor that she goes around every morning to see him safe in his lots and in the evening leads him back to his stall.

ALCOHOL LAW NOT ORIGINAL.

American Consuls Report on Denaturing Process Abroad.

Washington.—In view of the recent law of congress permitting the use of alcohol in the arts and industries free of tax the bureau of manufacturers of the department of commerce and labor has collated a number of reports of United States consulates on the denaturing processes, from which it appears that a similar law is in operation in Italy, France, Germany, Cuba, Belgium and other countries. Each of the countries named has its own particular process of denaturization.

Of particular interest is the report of Consul General Robert P. Skinner, of Marsellies, who says that the last word in regard to the industrial uses of alcohol has not yet been said nor does he anticipate that American expectations in regard to the general practicability of this fuel as a motive force are going to be at once realized. So imperfect does the French government regard the methods now in use for rendering alcohol unfit for consumption or of utilizing it as an illuminant that prizes have been offered to the person offering the most advantageous ideas on the subject. Nevertheless, the reports in the aggregate recognize the possibilities of denatured alcohol based on the trials already given it abroad.

GOOD AIR KILLS NEGROES.

West Indian Blacks Cannot Stand Panama Sanitation Rules.

Washington. — Perfect sanitation and cleanliness are proving fatal to the West Indian negroes employed on the Panama canal. Although Col. Corgas and his assistants have banished yellow fever and other tropical fevers, which made the canal zone one large burying ground for the French canal builders, they have found that sanitary precautions taken in the quarters occupied by workmen make the Jamaican negroes especially susceptible to pneumonia and other throat and lung troubles.

West Indians are not accustomed to an abundance of fresh air and well-ventilated, cleanly quarters. Living for generations in small huts, where large families crowd into rooms tightly closed against the night air, the negroes from Jamaica and other tropical islands have developed lungs with cramped capacity and especially susceptible to changes and temperature. West Indian laborers cannot be induced to eat sufficient wholesome food to keep them in good health.

LOT FARMS IN BERLIN

UPWARD OF 1,000 OF THEM NOW IN CULTIVATION.

Started in 1900 with 94—Miniature Country Houses That Have Become the Scene of Healthy Activity and Innocent Pleasure.

New York.—The visitor to the German capital who is not satisfied with the beaten track of the guide book and the average sightseer may at this season of the year find in Charlottenburg or any of the outlying districts of the city a spectacle not only unusual and picturesque, but delightful from a sociological standpoint.

One comes across tracts of land slightly below the street level which are green with regular rows of vegetables or brilliant with beds of flowers. At one end of each garden plot is a simple little hut or a latticed arbor covered with vines. Men are busy with spades, women with rakes, children with sprinkling cans. Or they sit about a home-made table in the shade and sip their coffee and consume—as every genuine Berliner does—enormous quantities of cake. There is an air of contentment about the scene which is doubly refreshing after the sight of the bustling crowds, loaded with lunch baskets, that plod along the hot and dusty roads toward the beer gardens of the Grunewald. These people have no need to seek the open; they enjoy an outing on ground which is theirs.

A number of societies which have at heart the health and the welfare of the people are the founders of the philanthropy which offers the workingman living with his family in a stuffy tenement a plot of ground, easy of access, where he can rest from indoor work by a little gardening. They took the cue from an exhibit at the Paris exposition of 1900, where the Ligue Francaise du Coin de Terre et du Foyer demonstrated the work of 60 corporations that have given to French laborers plots of ground where these people grow their own supply of vegetables and in doing so improve their physical well being and add to the few and simple joys of their life.

The German societies leased two tracts of unimproved land near a workingmen's district of Charlottenburg, subdivided them into 94 plots, and raffled them off among those who applied for them, families with many children being first considered. In the center of every garden plot was a playground for the little ones.

View of the Vacant Lot Farms.

The societies started the work of preparing the ground and even furnished fertilizers and seeds. This being done, the plots were taken over and cared for by the families to whose share they had fallen. The enthusiasm and perseverance with which these city dwellers entered upon their farming was surprising.

Instead of crowding into a train or a tram bound for the pleasure resorts in the suburbs, these people place their youngest child, their tools and their lunch basket in the baby's carriage and set out early in the morning to spend their holiday in their own garden. There father and mother work or rest, and the children play in the open until late in the evening, when one can see processions of them returning to their city flats.

Nor is it only on holidays that they resort to their gardens. As soon as the warm weather has set in, the wives go there early in the afternoon, the children follow after school hours and the father joins the family on coming from his work. The principal meal of the family being taken at noon, it is quite possible for the family of a Berlin workingman owning such a garden to spend from five to seven hours daily in the open. When not busy caring for their potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers and other vegetables, the mothers sit in the shade of the arbors sewing, while the children romp about.

There is a spirit of emulation among the people which is encouraged by the patrons, who at an annual harvest feast view the results attained and join in the general merrymaking. It is their aim not only to promote the physical well being of the people, but to foster a feeling of neighborliness. To strengthen this spirit of solidarity and prevent an estrangement among the plot neighbors during the long winter, there is at least one meeting of a social nature on the grounds in the cold season.

This enterprise is hardly five years old, but the 94 plots originally given to the people in Charlottenburg have become upward of 1,100 in various parts of Berlin. Extraordinary reasons must prevail if any owner decides to give up his plot. When one of those rare cases occurs, there are hundreds of applicants eager to fill the vacancy. The people cling to the bit of ground as if it were a valuable old family place.

CANADA BEAVER FARM

PREACHER HAS THRIVING COLONY IN DOMINION.

Animals Are Very Industrious and Have No Use for Lazy Members of the Flock—Pelts Bring Good Prices.

Duxbow, Sask.—On the farm of Rev. W. E. Chrismas, a few miles from this town, exists one of the few beaver farms of Canada. Within the limit of the farm are five large dams, peopled by some 200 beavers. The banks of the Souris river, which runs through the farm, are fringed with poplar trees, supplying the beavers with the best of building material, and also with daily bread.

According to a law passed in 1896 it is illegal to kill beavers until the fall of 1908, consequently this colony is waxing strong and multiplying rapidly. Having been protected from the trappers for the past ten years, the beavers are becoming very tame, and do not seem to mind a casual onlooker, although they do most of their work by moonlight.

One night these beavers cut down 52 trees, according to Rev. Mr. Chrismas, who takes a great deal of interest in his little tenants, and watches carefully to see that no harm comes to them. These beavers are very industrious and have no use for one of their number who refuses to do his share of the work. When such a member of the flock is noticed the others drive him away to live in solitude as a bachelor."

It takes the beavers only a short time to fell a large sized tree, and they are able to throw it in any direction. When once felled the tree is quickly cut up into lengths for house, dams, or food, as may be required. The house of the beaver is built on the bank of the river, with its entrance under water. Once having built the entrance the rest of the house is started, the whole colony working at the house until it is finished, and when it is completed it is warm, dry and cozy.

A beaver family usually consists of four or five, and comes into the world with its eyes wide open. The young ones live with their parents for two years, and then they are ready to shift for themselves. The full grown beaver measures about two feet in length, with a tail some ten inches long, which he can use as a spade or trowel, as well as a paddle. The average age is 15 years, although some have been known to live to be 20. When the animal is nine years of age its pelt is at its prime, and will fetch from $10 to $12 in Minneapolis.

WANTS TO WED ONCE MORE.

Rich Old Farmer Who Has Had Four Wives Seeks a Fifth.

Monterey, Ind.—Daniel Overmeyer, of this town, has been in consultation with his attorney, M. M. Hathaway, of Winamac, as to filing proceedings for a divorce against Mrs. Mildred Smith Overmeyer, of Noblesville, upon the ground of abandonment and desertion.

This aged Romeo has been married four times, twice divorced and separated by death from two wives. He told his attorneys as soon as he was free again he was going to Argos, north of this place, and probably would marry a widow, the mother of five children, by the name of Laura Heckthorne. If he failed to bring the widow to terms he was going to South Bend and accept a proposition from a young woman of that place.

Mr. Overmeyer is about 75 years old, owner of a fine farm, the father of 11 children. To each child, upon its marriage, he gave 80 acres of land, $700 and a team of horses. His present wife was the daughter of former Mayor Smith, of Noblesville, and Overmeyer says she was never intended for a farmer's wife.

He says newspaper advertising—"Wanted, a wife"—brings scores of letters from women, begging to be some man's wife, but that choosing a wife is like trading horses—you don't know what you have until you "get stuck in the bargain."

RAISES AN ELECTRIC TREE.

New Benjamin Franklin Arises in the Keystone State.

Brunt Cabin, Pa.—William Kronenberg, an eccentric scientist living in the mountains near here, is making experiments with a new variety of tree that he calls the electric light plant.

Noticing the phosphorescent light be found around decayed tree stumps, he conceived the idea of using it for the benefit of mankind. Taking an ordinary wild grapevine at several stumps, he was gratified after several years' culture to see the fruit emit a rich white glow.

Mr. Kronenberg has one plant which gives off sufficient light to read by, and he is wiring his log cabin with the grapevine. He says that if he can develop the electric light plant sufficiently it will come into general use on account of its cheapness and safety.

To Teach Filipinos Farming.

Washington.—W. A. Sutherland, of the bureau of insular affairs, who has charge of the Filipino students being educated in this country at the government expense, left Washington the other day for New Orleans. He will make arrangements there to place agricultural students in positions where they may acquire knowledge of methods used in growing sugar, tobacco, rice and other crops suited to the Philippine islands.

OLD MORMON SHRIN

FIRST CHURCH BUILT BY JOSEP SMITH.

Is Still Standing at Kirtland, O., When Erected by the Prophet—Now Used by Latter-Day Saints.

Kirtland, O.—The first shrine of Mormonism is still standing at Kirtland, O. If the occupants of the little cemetery near it could rise they would tell how many a fevered zealot gave his lands, his home and his all to provide funds for the building of the temple.

It was in 1830 that Smith appeared in Kirtland, and with his coming there was a social revolution, the like of which Ohio had never witnessed. Husbands left their wives and children, mothers deserted their homes and babes were placed in the poorhouse. The end came when Joseph Smith was compelled to flee the state of Ohio. The temple was all that was left behind.

"A storehouse of the Lord," as Smith called it, was begun in 183 and by 1834 was completed. Its foundation was laid on seven small ridges or hills in imitation of the Rome of old. The dimensions was about by 125 feet. The stone walls are two feet in thickness.

The temple stands to-day about as it was when built. On the first floor is the main audience room, filled with walnut benches surrounded by a high railing. The doors to the pews have locks or catches, so that when closed whoever is speaking is reasonably sure of holding his audience.

At each end of the room a series of elevated thrones, one rising above the other, marks the position during worship used by the dignitaries of Joseph Smith's reign. Rows of hooks in the ceiling show how the curtains which were once used were arranged to divide the floor into four apartments.

The floor above is bare and desolate looking. About 60 chairs placed here indicate that it is used as a sort of lecture hall, but in the days of Smith curtains divided this apartment just as below.

Rollers fastened to the ceiling of the second floor, together with a system of pulleys, enabled the operator to raise or lower the curtains of both first and second floors at the same time. In the third story several partitions running north and south make a number of separate chambers.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the body which worships in this temple, now tries to follow literally the Book of Mormon, which, be it known, prohibits polygamy. The doctrine of plural wives was one of Smith's "revelations." Yet this sect defies Joseph Smith, polygamy and all.

REWARD FOR KIND NIECE.

Gets Nearly a Million by Will, but Does Not Want Notoriety.

Toledo, O.—Because of her kindness to him when his other relatives had forsaken him, S. C. Navarre left Mrs. J. C. Rhoades, his niece, $972,000. Mrs. Rhoades inherited the money nearly three months ago, but, shunning notoriety, she kept her great fortune a profound secret and pursued the even tenor of her way. When interviewed she was busily engaged running a typewriter for her former employer, who was in need of her work during the vacation season.

Mr. Navarre left the city home he had in Monroe many years ago and took up a life of a hermit. He took claims on fine hunting and fishing grounds and leased them to wealthy sportsmen. On their tips he made profitable investments and when he died three months ago he had accumulated stocks and bonds worth nearly $1,000,000.

Mrs. Rhoades was a stenographer till she was married a few months ago. She is only a little over 20 years old, very reticent about her wealth. She refused to furnish her photograph and begged that no publication be made of the news of her good fortune.

Americans Lead in Savings.

Washington.—Nowhere in the world are bank deposits increasing at a greater ratio than in the United States. The French, justly famed for their economy and saving proclivities, are easily outclassed by the Americans, reputed spendthrifts and the most extravagant people on earth. Official figures just at hand show that in France from 1885 to 1905 bank deposits increased from $182,000,000 to $573,000,000, or 218 per cent. In the United States during the same years the deposits increased from $1,248,000,000 to $4,735,000,000, or 271 per cent. This great increase is properly chargeable to the prosperity enjoyed in the United States rather than to a healthy growth of the habit of economy.

Big Turtle in Mail Bag.

Middletown, N. Y.—A large snapping turtle arrived in a mail bag in the post office here. A large number of mail bags had been emptied. When the clerk reached for a bundle a head popped out and snapped at his hand. The clerk was badly frightened. Kicking away the pile of mail, he uncovered the turtle. It weighed about 15 pounds and was very ferocious, snapping at everything in sight. It had the run of the post office for a few minutes until a negro porter turned it on its back and got a rope around it. There was nothing to indicate where it had come from and the clerk did not know which bag it had been in.

TOLEN GOLD HIDDEN

OTY OF ROBBERS BURIED IN HILLS OF COLORADO.

$50,000 Taken from Express in 1893 by Bandits Among Rocks Near Cripple Creek—Secret of Cache Lost.

Youngstown, O.—Somewhere along e 100 miles of railroad which con-ects Cripple Creek and Florence, olo., is cached a fortune in golden agles. Among the rocks and boulders es hidden $50,000 in gold, and it is ery probable that it will never be ound unless some lucky hunter by hance discovers the cache where is idden the fortune.

In the summer of 1893 the money as taken from the safe of an express ar by six masked train robbers. All f the robbers are now dead, and there nothing to mark the hiding place of eir ill-gotten wealth. The last of e robbers was a man by the name f Marks. On the day which he set to nearth the treasure he died at his ce in Cripple Creek from pneu-onia. Marks and one other robber ere the only men who knew the hid-g place of the money. They carried in canvas bags into the hills along railroad tracks near the scene of hold-up and buried it under the cks, while their four confederates ld the trainmen and express messen-ers at bay with their rifles.

The robbers planned to allow the oney to remain hidden for several ars, so that there could be no chance f their being discovered in passing it. fter the hold-up the six men sepa-ated, going to different parts of the ountry. Marks and the man who had sisted him in burying the gold re-ained in Cripple Creek together. ach feared the other and they atched each other like hawks to uard against any attempt to obtain he money. After two years had lapsed Marks had become a real state man and a lawyer. The other an died a year after the hold-up.

The story of the hidden treasure is old by Mayor F. L. Baldwin, of this ity, who obtained it from a half-breed ndian named Clark, while he was in ripple Creek in 1897. No living per-on knew what had become of the tolen $50,000 at the time Mayor Bald-in obtained the story but Clark.

The robbers had selected the year of 897 to unearth the money and divide . They were all to meet in Cripple reek on May 15,—when Marks and he other man who knew the hiding lace were to get the gold and there as to be a division. None of the rob-ers arrived at the meeting point on he day selected. Days passed into eeks, and weeks into months, and he train robbers did not arrive.

Marks was the only living man who new the hiding place and he knew hat none of the other men had ob-ained the money. He felt that he as being watched by the other four constantly and he lived in con-tant terror for months. He believed at the other men must be dead, and October he decided that he would o and get the fortune himself. He eeded someone to help him carry the old and he told his story to Clark, ho was a prospector at that time, re-erving the important details and imply giving a general idea of the lo-ation of the hidden wealth.

A day was appointed. The men were to meet at the cabin of Marks, who lived alone, early one morning. When the morning came with it came light fall of snow. Marks feared that hey would be followed and could be racked in the snow. He would not onsent to take the chance. His limbs uaked with terror when he seemed near to obtaining the fortune which ad been buried for four years. Clark escribed his terror as most abject. e thought that every man who looked t him and was a stranger was one f his robber confederates in the old-up.

Another day was set when Marks nd Clark were to go to the cache and btain the money. It was destined hat the robber was not to reap the re-ard of his four years' vigil over the reasure, for the night before the day ppointed when the money was to be nearthed Marks was found in his ffice dead.

Shortly after Marks' death Clark old the story to Mayor Baldwin, who as at that time in Cripple Creek stablished as an attorney and enjoy-ing the excitement of the early mining amp. With the death of Marks also assed away the secret of the hiding place of the money, for he left no hart, no papers of any kind by which he fortune could be located, and the old stolen from the express safe 13 ears ago still lies buried among the ills along the Florence & Cripple eek railway.

Beard is Eight Feet Long.

Ortonville, Mich.—W. L. Guiles, of his place, is 58 years of age, and it is is proud boast that a razor has not ouched his face in 20 years. During ll this time his whiskers have con-inued to grow, and to-day they are a ittle over eight feet in length, about hree feet of his remarkable hirsute dornment resting on the ground when e has his beard unfurled. The whis-ers, however, occasion him little in-convenience, as he keeps them done p with hairpins under his chin except n rare occasions. As they are pinned n place for him at home and the rocess is an intricate and difficult e, he never lets his whiskers down utside of his own home circle, not ecause he isn't proud of the distinc-ion he enjoys, but for the simple rea-on that he has not acquired the knack f getting his whiskers neatly back n place again.

LAKE OF QUICKSILVER FOUND.

Value of Mexican Product Estimated at Many Millions.

Mexico City, Mex.—A lake of quicksilver, covering an area of more than three acres, and having a depth ranging from 10 to 50 feet, has been discovered in the mountains of the state of Vera Cruz. The value of the product is estimated at many millions of dollars.

The news of this discovery was brought to this city by C. A. Bungi, a reputable mining man, who declares he was suffering from mercurial poisoning from having spent much time investigating the extent of the lake and coming in contact with the quicksilver. He went to Santa Rosalia springs, in the state of Chihuahua, where he took a course of treatment for his ailment. He returned to Mexico City sevral days ago fully restored in health.

Mr. Bungi interested F. Langerwall, a wealthy iron manufacturer of Sweden, who is now in Mexico on business, and J. B. Feelin, of New York, who accompanied Bungi to the state of Vera Cruz and proved the truth of his discovery.

This lake of quicksilver has been known to the Indians of that locality for many generations. It is situated far up in the moutnains, in an almost inaccessible position. Its surface is partly covered by stones. It is believed that volcanic action in the mountains above smelted the quicksilver out of the cinnabar ore, and that it ran down and filled this depression.

Langerwall and Feelin have agreed to provide the capital for the operation of the rich find. A tunnel will be driven through the base of the mountain and the quicksilver will be brought down by means of gravity.

SILENT FOR DOZEN YEARS.

Man Able to Talk Makes Odd Record in an Almshouse.

York, Pa.—Silent for 12 years, never having been known to utter a word during all that time, is the record of Jerome Wills, an inmate of the county almshouse. Wills is 60 years old, and is the son of a man who is said to have been one of the richest in Adams county. Wills has full power of speech, and is apparently sound mentally, yet for 12 years he has held his tongue.

He was admitted to the almshouse 20 years ago, and showed no disinclination to talk until after he had been in the institution about seven years, when it was noticed that he was becoming taciturn and noncommunicative. Then he stopped talking altogether. Efforts to get him to talk made by stewards, attendants and physicians have repeatedly failed.

Wills spends his time in strolling along the corridors or sitting on a bench. His head is always bowed, as though he were in deep study.

When his fellow inmates address him or physicians or attendants speak to him he receives their salutations in silence. When approached by visitors he will retreat to his room and close the door after him.

BOY WITH WANDERLUST.

Returns Home After 2,400 Miles of Travel by Freight Trains.

Lampasas, Tex.—Eugene Roberts, a 13-year-old boy of this place, has returned home after a journey of more than 2,400 miles, most of which was made on freight trains. A few weeks ago he disappeared from home, and was next heard from at Austin, where he was attending the military maneuvers of troops. He remained there until the New Mexico national guard departed for home, and accompanied them to Bernalillo, where he was put off the train and told to shift for himself.

He stayed at Bernalillo a day or two, and then caught a freight train for Albuquerque. The train crew treated him kindly, and he reached Albuquerque in good shape. From Albuquerque he went to El Paso, where he told his story to the police, and was given food and lodging. He remained at El Paso only a short time, and then started for Lampasas by way of Fort Worth.

It was a long trip through the dust and heat of western Texas, but he reached here safe and sound, full of his wonderful experiences.

AUTO HELPS FALSE HAIR TRADE.

Suppression of Convents in France Diminishes Supply Considerably.

Paris.—According to the Eclair, at the human hair market, held annually at Limorges, this year's offerings were worth $200,000. One dealer alone on the first day of the sale purchased $4,800 worth. The average price per kilogramme was $17. Young girls in the districts where travelers for hair dealers make their rounds are perfectly well aware of the value of their hair and no longer exchange it for a fichu or a boa or two or three meters of muslin.

The increase in the demand is explained by the fact that fashionable women wear more false hair than formerly. This is due to the development of automobiling and the suppression of hats in theaters.

One chief cause of the diminution of the suppiy is the suppression of the convents. These were one of the main sources of supply. There is, however, no danger of a hair famine, as Italy could furnish much more hair than it does at present, and China and the East furnish an inexhautible field.

TO ERECT MONUMENT

$10,000 MEMORIAL TO POCAHONTAS IS PLANNED.

Will Be Dedicated at Opening of Jamestown Exposition—Movement Begun by Descendants of Little Indian Maiden.

Washington.—Pocahontas is to have a monument. Her descendants—including all relatives of the two Harrisons, who have been presidents, Gouverneur Morris, the gifted writer; Mrs. Burton Harrison and the large and important Randolph, Cabel and Fairfax families of Virginia, not to mention many less well-known people in New England and other portions of the United States—have decided that the little Indian maiden deserves this recognition and have organized to raise $10,000 to that end.

The monument, which will be dedicated when the Jamestown exhibition opens, will take the form of a simple Indian maiden dressed as Capt. John Smith describes Pocahontas and will be made by one of the great sculptors. On the tablets of the pedestal will be portrayed the principal events in which this plucky child played an heroic part.

Membership in the Pocahontas memorial association costs $1 and is open to "all patriotic Americans." To be inscribed upon the rolls one needs only send the fee to Miss Mary Desha (of this city) and receive the handsome membership card bearing the picture of Pocahontas herewith reproduced.

One hundred and fifty descendants of Pocahontas have joined the society within the past few weeks.

Charles C. Grover, president the Riggs national bank, Washington, who is himself of Pocahontas line, lends solidity to the undertaking by acting as treasurer of the fund.

Pocahontas married John Rolfe in April, 1614, and it is through the daughter of this marriage that the "Descendants of Pocahontas" base their claim to fame as a first family.

POCAHONTAS.
(From a Portrait Painted in 1616 in England.)

The story of how the life of Capt. John Smith was saved by this Indian girl is familiar to everybody.

After Smith sailed away to England Pocahontas was for several years never once seen at Jamestown. Then she was suddenly brought in a prisoner by Smith's successor, who had captured her (by barter of a copper kettle), to hold as permanent hostage for the future good behavior of her father. The scheme was successful, and during the four remaining years of Powhatan's life absolute peace reigned for the first time in the Virginia colony.

Pocahontas meanwhile was kindly treated in captivity, and at the suggestion of her new friends, took the name of Rebecca as a substitute for her Indian title.

When the Indian girl had been at the colony something less than a year she was betrothed to John Rolfe, a prosperous trader of good English family, who appears to have married her more from religious enthusiasm and political ambition than from love. As for Pocahontas, her consent to the marriage was obtained only after she had been told that her hero, Smith, was dead. Powhatan heartily approved of the alliance. Doubtless his avaricious soul gloated greatly over the increased possibility of blankets and grindstones.

For two years after the marriage the young couple were in Jamestown, Rolfe pursuing his planting (he was the first white man to cultivate tobacco for commercial purposes)—and his bride acquiring, with true Indian quickness, the ways of English women. That she must have done this to very good purpose is plain from the fact that when, in 1616, her husband took her to England for a visit, her behavior, even in court circles, was all that could be desired.

Matoaks is believed to have been the family name of Pocahontas, and many of her descendants today wear it proudly.

What Rain Will Do.

In parts of Australia where the average yearly rainfall is not more than 10 inches, a square mile of land will support only eight or nine sheep. In the Argentine Republic, South America, the same area, with 34 inches of rain, supports 2,500 sheep.

Professional Bird Catcher.

A professional bird-catcher is employed in Berlin, who keeps scientific and educational institutions supplied with birds' nests, and eggs, and he is the only man in the empire permitted to do so.

WANTS MORE PAY FOR ARMY.

Gen. Williams Points Out Necessity for Increase.

Washington.—Conditions existing at this time call for an increase in the pay of the officers of the army, says Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, commanding the department of the Colorado, in his annual report.

He asesrts that the increased cost of living since 1872, when the present rate of pay was fixed; the frequent changes of stations, sending officers to Alaska and island possessions, necessitating the keeping of two separate establishments in many cases, work a hardship especially on line officers.

Years ago changes of station were infrequent, and officers had opportunity to save. Gen. Williams says that now the changes come so often and with such little warning, that debts are caused which might otherwise be avoided by the careful officer.

He renews his recommendation of last year that officers' quarters be heated and lighted without expense to occupants, as are other public buildings.

Barbers' supplies may soon be furnished to soldiers at cost by the government. Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, in his annual report, recommends that articles needed for the proper care of the face shall be added to the list that may be purchased from the army storehouses.

Among the articles mentioned are listerine, talcum powder, witch hazel, razors, shaving brushes and cups. He thinks also that soldiers should have the privilege of buying thread and needles at cost.

BIG APPLE CROP IN KANSAS.

Yield This Year in Some Cases Will Be 70 Per Cent.

Kansas City, Mo.—Francis Goble, one of the most prominent horticulturists in the country, recently returned from an extensive trip through southern Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee, and is very enthusiastic about the crop prospects in these regions. He says the corn and hay prospects were never better and the cotton crop in the South is splendid.

In speaking of the Kansas apple crop Mr. Goble, who with ex-Gov. E. N. Morrill, owns a mammoth 880-acre orchard in Wyandotte county, said:

"As to the apple crop in this section, I think I am safe in estimating it at 50 per cent. of a crop. Owing to favorable conditions, the crop on the Morrill-Goble orchard will average about 70 per cent."

The work of picking the apples is not such a big task as most people would imagine. It is expected that 45 men will pick and barrel 250 barrels of apples a day. Old soldiers are employed quite often at this work. Pickers usually get from $1.40 to $1.50 a day and are supposed to pick 40 bushels a day. The apples are handled very carefully and the men work on step-ladders and put the fruit as gathered into bags slung to their shoulders.

CRIPPLE CURED BY DREAM.

Nightmare Results in Restoration of Dislocated Hip.

Marion, Ind.—A dream terminated with unusual reality in the case of George Gilpin, who has been a cripple for many years. Gilpin suffered a dislocation of the hip joint a number of years ago. Surgeons were unable to join the dislocated parts properly and he has been compelled to walk with crutches since the accident. The injured leg became shortened as the result of the accident and he could not walk without the aid of crutches.

Wednesday night Gilpin had a dream. He imagined that a number of men attacked him and in self-defense he struck with both hands and kicked with both feet. When he awoke he was greatly surprised to learn that he was using his right leg. Then he attempted to walk and was delighted to learn that he could. He was about the streets during the day and his friends could hardly be made to believe his story of the dream.

Surgeons say the only explanation of the queer recovery is that while Mr. Gilpin was asleep the muscles and tendons became relaxed and when the violent exercise brought about by the dream occurred the dislocated hip joint dropped back into place.

CRIME ALARMS NEGRO LEADER

Booker Washington Says Lawlessness of Black Is Pronounced.

Atlanta, Ga.—"Making all allowances for mistakes, injustice and the influence of racial pride, I have no hesitation in saying that one of the elements in our present situation that gives me most concern is the large number of crimes that are being committed by members of our race. The negro is committing too much crime, north and south," said Booker T. Washington in an address to the National Negro Business league.

"We cannot be too frank or too strong in discussing the harm that the committing of crime is doing to our race," he continued. "Let us stand up straight and speak out and act in no uncertain terms in this direction. Let us do our part and then let us call on the whites to do their part."

Mr. Washington condemned lynching as one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the black race. As illustrating the progress which the negro is making he said the blacks in Georgia owned at least $20,000,000 worth of taxable property. The south, he said, offered the best opportunities as the permanent abiding place of the masses of the race.

TO ABOLISH WRECKS

DEVICES INTENDED TO MAKE RAILROAD TRAVEL SAFER.

Inventions Recently Patented by an Indiana Man Which Are Hoped to Do Away Entirely with Present Despatching System.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Elmer E. Steiner, of Knightstown, has just patented two devices invented by him which he hopes will prevent many railroad accidents and make travel on trains much safer than it is at present.

Steiner's devices do away with the present despatching system and put in its stead an automatic system. He worked for two years on his inventions, and he thinks he has succeeded. He says his system has the following advantages:

It does away with all possibility of rear or head-on collisions, as each train crew knows at any time just where all the others are.

It is security against any train running into an open switch, as the register on each train shows whether the switch be open or closed.

It does away with telegraph operators, thus saving millions in salaries to the companies using it.

The system "cannot go to sleep at the instrument or the switch" and can work 24 hours a day without food, fatigue or pay.

Being purely mechanical, it is infallible, and cannot make a mistake or "misinterpret orders," and even if it could disaster would be impossible.

It does away with the necessity of making stops for any purpose except to take on or discharge passengers or freight.

"With the train reporting system," said Steiner, "a railroad may be equipped at regular intervals of any distance desired with stations in the track bed, each of these stations being connected by circuits of electric wires with the central office. Whenever a train passes over one of the stations it automatically registers the number of the train and the number of the station, so that the central despatcher can tell at any moment just where any train is.

"In addition, every switch on the line is equipped with stations, and the minute a train enters a siding the despatcher will be notified by it by the automatic register of the number of the train. A switch is always registered open or closed, and if one is inadvertently left open the register will show it, and an approaching train can be advised of it from the central office."

With the intercommunicating system—his second device—attached, there is nothing left to be desired in a system of train despatching. By means of this system the central despatcher may communicate order to an engineer, conductor or train crew, either while the train is standing still or moving, and in the same manner the crew can answer the orders. The system is so arranged that each train makes a constant circuit with the central office, and each train is constantly in a circuit with every other train on the same division. Thus one train crew can communicate with any other crew, and the register on one train will show just where every other train on the road is at any given time. An engineer can look at the register and tell long before he reaches it if a switch which the train is approaching is open or closed, and he knows at a glance just how far ahead or behind him is any other train, in whichever direction it may be going.

The system would do away entirely with telegraph operators at way stations, so far as delivering and receiving orders are concerned. It would even be possible for trains to run under this system without a a despatcher, as each train would know at any time where other trains were located. This, of course, would be impracticable, as it would give free rein to train crews to run too much at will.

Power for the system is furnished by either storage batteries or dynamos. Once installed the system would be inexpensive, as the first cost would be the greatest. It is adaptable to electric roads as well as to steam railroads.

Steiner, who is a rural mail-carrier, first began to think of his invention two years ago when he heard railroad men on a train discuss the problem of railroad accidents and their prevention. He then resolved to use his mechanical talent and ability in that direction, and he hopes that he will soon see the results of his labor in general use.

Increase in Regular Army.

Washington.—The enlisted strength of the army is slightly increased in a general order issued at the war department. The strength of the different branches of the service will be as follows: Total number of enlisted men in cavalry, 12,240; artillery corps, 328; coast artillery, 13,298, and topedo companies, 527; field artillery, 4,012; infantry, 24,480; engineers, 1,282; additional strength, 1,961, making a total enlistment in the line of the army of 58,128. To this is added for the staff departments 4,387, making a total of 62,515. The increase provides enough men so that each cavalry and infantry regiment may have a detachment of machine-gun experts.

He Was a Relic Hunter.

A man who was arrested for breaking into a house in Berlin made the excuse that he only wanted a pair of shoes belonging to a celebrated Russian pianist who was staying in the house. A collection of women's shoes, all neatly labeled and catalogued, was found in the room where he lived.

SCENTS BURIED TREASURE.

Man Finds Mark of Vessel That May Have Held Gold.

Fort Worth, Tex.—While looking over his pasture in Reed county Mr. Dillard, who lives near Thorp Springs, was attracted by a mound of fresh earth. Upon investigation it was discovered that a hole had been dug and at the bottom was the imprint of some kind of a vessel that had been removed.

The place is particularly marked, the excavation being in the center of four roughly hewn stones, set in a square and sunk almost out of sight in the earth. A short distance from this square is another stone with a hatchet sketched on its surface, the edge of the hatchet blade pointing directly to the place where the excavation was made.

Mr. Dillard says he had often noticed the stones, but supposed they were simply an old landmark. The supposition is that the vessel contained money and the find may be connected with an old story that has been told in that section ever since it was first settled.

This story is that in the country between Comanche peak and Robinson creek a large quantity of gold had been buried by parties who on their return from the goldfields of California were attacked and killed by the Indians then infesting the country.

MONOPOLIES HIT BY DECISION.

Judge at Milwaukee Finds for Case Company in "Stacker" Suit.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Judge Seaman administered a blow to monopolies in restraint of trade in his decision the other day in favor of the J. I. Case company in the "wind stacker" case. The suit was brought by the Indiana Manufacturing company to recover royalties on a patent stacker. All thrashing machine makers have been compelled to pay royalties to the Indiana concern, which owns 200 patents. The Case company some time ago invented a stacker of its own and declined to continue the royalties.

Judge Seaman, in his decision, confined himself to the claim that the contract with the Indiana concern was in violation of the Sherman law. He held that the grant of a patent created a lawful monopoly, and continued:

"Nevertheless, I am of the opinion that the monopoly thus secured, to be immune from the anti-trust act, must be referable solely to the invention under the patent, and that a combination of licenses formed thereunder may create a monopoly which exceeds the legitimate scope of the patent privilege."

LOT OWNERS ARE DEEDLESS.

Millionaire Who Kept Accounts in Head Leaves Queer Tangle.

Webster City, Ia.—Since the death of George Wells, the eccentric Iowa millionaire, at his home in Grundy Center it develops that many of the business houses at Wellsburg, the thriving German town in Grundy county named after the millionaire, are built on lots for which the owners have no deeds except that which comes from verbal agreement and the fact of occupancy in peaceful possession for a number of years.

It appears that Mr. Wells had a great habit of deferring action in many of his deals, trades and transactions, that he disposed of lots, gave the buyer possession and stated that he would make a deed some day, being too busy to attend to the trivial work of executing the deed.

Mr. Wells carried his books in his head, so to speak, and many of his old-time friends took his word for many things, expecting, of course, to receive the deed in time, but realizing after the old man's death that they had no title to their property. A number of legal actions will be the outcome of the matter.

DETROIT HAS ARMLESS DOG.

Canine Freak Looks and Acts More Like a Kangaroo.

Detroit, Mich.—Mrs. Ettie Rowe, who lives on Randolph street, has a curiosity in the shape of an "armless" dog. Gertie, as the dog is named, although Mrs. Rowe generally calls her "Baby," is a little more than two years old, and is one of litter of five, two of which were born with no fore legs. The mate died of distemper in her youthful days, but Gertie is as healthy as any dog can be and more palyful than most of the canine species. She is continually on the romp, hopping around on her hind legs like a kangaroo. When she is in a real big hurry she tries to run like the other dogs, and goes bumping along on her hind legs and breast in a most comical manner.

Gertie's mother was a pup, and her sire a terrier, but the terrier predominates in her disposition as well as her appearance. She was exhibited last fall at the Fenton and Pontiac fairs, and brought her qwner a clear $250. She is said to be the only freak of the kind in the country.

Kansas Town to Be Moved.

Topeka, Kan.—Ora J. Gould, founder of Englewood, Chicago, has begun the work of moving the town of Englewood, Clark county, one mile south of its present location. The Kansas town is in the center of Gould's 21,000-acre ranch and the quarter section on which it is located has a clouded title. It has a population of 450, and the new site of 240 acres is a gift of Mr. Gould, whose home is at Burlington, Iowa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

No. 26,479, Equity Doc. 58.

Rebecca S. Nichols versus John Harrison Nichols, et al.

The object of this suit is to have partition, by sale, of lots seven (7) and eight (8), in the subdivision of John Henry Nichols' land at Brightwood, District of Columbia, being a part of a tract of land called Peters' Mill Seat said property being bounded on the 14th Street Road, and the land belonging to A. White and that of Dr. Charles Stone, said lots being more fully and accurately described in the plat of the aforesaid subdivision by B. D. Carpenter, surveyor, dated July 13. A. D., 1892; and the said subdivision being further described as the tract of land conveyed by deed dated August 31st, A. D., 1892, by Walter M. Moreland, et al., to John H. Nichols, said deed being fully recorded in Liber 1803 at folio 88, of the Land Records of the District of Columbia.

On motion of the complainant, it is this 18th day of September, 1906, ordered that the defendants, John Harrison Nichols, Catherine Nichols, Howard E. Nichols, Nellie Nichols, Clarence H. Nichols, Adelaide Nichols, Effie J. Curry, ——— Curry, Lulu R. Fernandez and Mary Nichols cause their cause their appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the day of the first publication of this order; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in the case of default. Provided, a copy of this order be published once a week for three successive weeks in the Washington Law Reporter, and The Washington Bee before said day.

Harry M. Clabaugh, Chief Justice
True Copy. Test:
J. R. Young, Clerk.
G. J. Latimer, Assistant Clerk.

ON TO WASHINGTON TO THE NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Washington, D. C., 1906.

Dear Brethren,

Greeting—I take the liberty to greet you to call your attention to the approaching Annual Session of the National Negro Baptist Evangelical Convention of America, to be held October 23 to 28, 1906, at the Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, 708 O street, N. W., Washington, D. C., Rev. P. W. Drew, D.D., Ph.D., pastor.

1. We anticipate a large gathering of the Brotherhood with happy greetings from every State in the Union, by some of the best brain,, the best speakers, the best workers of the race from a religious and educational standpoint.

2. Because the convention was organized and received its first welcome in Washington, the Capital of the Nation, from the American greatest President, Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, and we always like to visit the place that gave us birth.

3. This convention was founded by the call of Dr. Drew, one of the greatest colored evangelists of the age, who is the founder and pastor of the great Cosmopolitan Baptist Church, and who had on foot a project to build one of the largest negro churches in the United States, with a seating capacity of 3,000 people. He has raised and banked nearly $3,000 towards its erection. His present church membership is 2,000.

4. A few of the great pulpit orators that will be heard are Rev. Geo. E. Morris, D.D., President of the Baptist Convention of the State of New Jersey; educational sermon, Rev. A. M. Lewis, D.D., pastor of the great Metropolitan Baptist Church, of Pensa.; doctrinal, Rev. W. M. Davenport, President of Eastern Shore College, Va.; temperance, Rev. Wm. Perry, D.D., pastor of St. Paul's Church, of N. J.; missionary, Rev. W. W. Wines, Jr., of Va.; Introductory sermon; Addresses by Senator S. G. Newsome, of N. C.; Hon. Giles B. Jackson, of Virginia, Director-General of Negro Exhibit; and Rev. R. B. Robinson, D.D., President of Negro Christian Congress of America.

5. Therefore we appeal to all Christian workers and extend a cordial invitation to them to come and join the Convention and help save the world for Christ by sending missionaries to Africa. Send your contribution to Rev. Solomon Pollard, Treasurer of the Foreign Mission. All churches and societies are requested to elect delegates. Board and lodging will be furnished free to delegates only.

Don't forget the Watch-word, $5,000 United Grand Rally. Sunday, October 21 and 28. For information call or address, Simon P. W. Drew, President, 2014 8th street, N. W., Washington. E. N. McNaniels, Corresponding Secretary.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN COUNCIL.

Te Afro-American Council will meet in New York city October 9, 10, and 11 of next month. It wil be one of the largest gatherings of representative colored men that has ever assembled in this country. The meeting will be held in St. Mark's M. E. Church, 53d street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Everybody should attend.

READ THE BEE.

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100-piece Dinner Sets—3 styles of decorations, only	$ 7.65
100-piece Dinner Sets—gold lines	$10.00
100-piece Dinner Set—blue or green decorations	$13.50
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100-piece Dinner Set of English ware—blue decorations	$18.00
100-piece Dinner Set of Carlsbad China—floral border	$20.00
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ITEMS ON THE WING.

New Orleans, Sept.—Within two hours after Supernumerary Patrolman Anthony Scott had fatally shot a colored man he was promoted to the position of regular, and at the same time warmly complimented on his good marksmanship by Police Inspector Whitaker, who promised him further advancement if he kept up the good work. And yet we won't unite.

Read The Bee.

Lewis Horton of Winston-Salem, N. C., is 115 years old.

Recent events have demonstrated the necessity of the negro forming a unit. But we are sorry to say, when Freemasonry cannot cement the negro, nothing under the heavens will ever accomplish the same. It is only a question of time in some sections of the U. S. that the negro will receive the same treatment that the Jew is receiving in Russia. All the white folks of the U. S. are not negrophobia fanatics like in the *Bloody South*. Today rebels receive better treatment from this government than loyal union soldiers. (N. B.—We predicted just what happened in Georgia last week.)

For light upon dark subject read The Washington Bee. The only negro paper that that isn't afraid to talk.

Mrs. Ricks, who died in New York last Saturday, was brought to this city and buried from the home of her sister, Mrs. Lancaster, in Acken street, N. E. Dr. Corrothers preached the funeral sermon.

Chester, Pa., Priest Punches Up the Lagging Eligible Couples.

Chester, Pa.—Rev. M. G. Scully, of St. Charles' church, at Kellyville, called the attention of the younger members of his congregation to the great falling off in marriages recently in the parish.

He referred to the fact that under his personal observation there are from 50 to 60 marriageable couples, and he urged them to give the subject careful and earnest consideration. Otherwise it would not be long before St. Charles' parish "would be composed very largely of old maids and bachelors."

Since the first of the year, he said, there had only been four marriages, and there must be something radically wrong under the circumstances.

The hints of Father Scully created quite a flurry among the young men and maidens of the parish, and there is every indication that there will be work for the popular priest to do at the marriage altar.

Sewer Good After 53 Years.

New Albany, Ind.—By reviving an old water works system that was constructed 53 years ago at Byrneville, a village 15 miles northwest of this city, the citizens of that town contemplate the establishment of a new system. The old stone pipes that were placed more than half a century ago were buried deep in the ground and recent investigation has shown that they are as good as new. A supply of water can be procured from a stream near by and the reconstruction of the old system, it is said, can be accomplished at a small cost.

Mme. Davis,

[illegible]

Gives Luck to All.

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[illegible] by stamp.

Mention The Bee.

FORD'S
HAIR POMADE
Formerly known as
"OZONIZED OX MARROW"
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Ford's Hair Pomade was formerly known as "OZONIZED OX MARROW" and is the only safe preparation known to us that makes kinky or curly hair straight, as shown above. Its use makes the most stubborn, harsh, kinky or curly hair soft, pliable and easy to comb. These results may be obtained from one treatment; 2 to 4 bottles are usually sufficient for a year. The use of Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") removes and prevents dandruff, relieves itching, invigorates the scalp, stops the hair from falling out or breaking off, makes it grow and, by nourishing the roots, gives it new life and vigor. Being elegantly perfumed and harmless, it is a toilet necessity for ladies, gentlemen and children. Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") has been made and sold continuously since about 1858, and label, "OZONIZED OX MARROW", was registered in the United States Patent Office, in 1874. In all that long period of time there has never been a bottle returned from the hundreds of thousands we have sold. FORD'S HAIR POMADE remains sweet and effective, no matter how long you keep it. Be sure to get Ford's, as its use makes the hair STRAIGHT, SOFT and PLIABLE. Beware of imitations. Remember that Ford's Hair Pomade ("OZONIZED OX MARROW") is put up only in 50 ct. size, and is made only in Chicago and by us. The genuine has the signature, Charles Ford, Prest. on each package. Refuse all others. Full directions with every bottle. Price only 50 cts. Sold by druggists and dealers. If your druggist or dealer can not supply you, he can procure it from his jobber or wholesale dealer or send us 50 cts. for one bottle postpaid, or $1.40 for three bottles or $2.50 for six bottles, express paid. We pay postage and express charges to all points in U. S. A. When ordering send postal or express money order, and mention this paper. Write your name and address plainly to

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For further information address Rev. L. B. Moore, Dean, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

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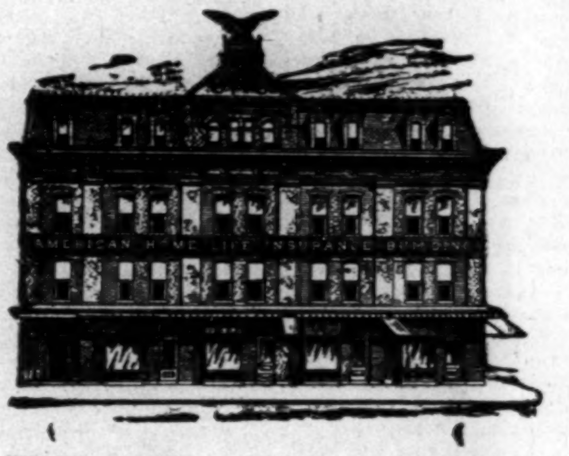

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